THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 11. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE LOSS OF THE SAGINAW.

End of the West Point Trial.

The Book Concern Frauds.

A Trial with Closed Doors.

Daring Diamond Thieves.

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LOSS OF THE SAGINAW.

The Wreck—Fitting Out the Gig—Terrible Sufferings on the Way—The Disaster to the Boat—Loss of Life When the Boat Landed.

The N.Y. *Herald* correspondent at San Francisco sends the following additional particulars relative to the Saginaw's loss:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The United States steamer Saginaw, Commander Sicard, went ashore on Ocean Island at a quarter of three A. M. on the 28th of October. She had left Midway Island on the day previous, taking with her the contractors' party of ninety-three men, who were at work attempting to deepen the channel, but who had abandoned it, deciding the operation to be entirely impracticable. All hands were got on shore safely, and a considerable amount of provisions was also landed. The steamer went to pieces on the 14th of November.

The captain's gig was prepared to go to Honolulu for assistance, and was manned by the following volunteers:—Lieutenant Talbot; Peter Francis, quartermaster; John Andrews, James Muir, and William Halford. The gig left Ocean Island on the 18th of November. After five days out the crew experienced the most terrible sufferings from want of fire and food and from sickness. On Sunday morning, December 18, they sighted the land, and in attempting to enter Hanalai the boat capsized. Andrews and Francis were washed away and never seen afterwards.

Lieutenant Talbot, after clinging to the boat for a short time, was also washed off and drowned. Muir was kept in the boat and was a raving maniac. Another sea righted the boat, but unfortunately it was again capsized. Halford and Muir succeeded in landing at Kahili, about five miles from Hanalai. Muir soon after died. Halford succeeded in procuring clothes and food from the natives, after he had secured all the papers, chronometer and other instruments from the boat. The bodies of Lieutenant Talbot and Francis were washed ashore, and were buried at Hanalai.

Halford left Kahili on the schooner Wainona, December 20, arriving at Honolulu on the 24th, and immediately related the circumstances of the steamer's loss to the United States Minister, who at once chartered a schooner and despatched her with provisions to Ocean Island. Upon the matter being laid before the Government by the United States Minister, and on his intercession, the Hawaiian steamer Kelonea was immediately despatched.

Ocean Island, upon which the Saginaw was wrecked, lies about fifty-five miles west by north from Midway Island, and has no connection with the French Frigate Shoals, which are distant from it fully six hundred miles in a southeasterly direction. From Ocean Island to the nearest of the Sandwich Islands is about one thousand miles.

Hanalai, where the boat was capsized, is a small harbor on the north side of the Island of Kanai, one of the westernmost of the Sandwich group, and Kahili, where Halford and Muir succeeded in getting on shore, is a point on the same island about five miles to the eastward of Hanalai.

The knowledge that over ninety men, in addition to the regular complement of officers and crew of the Saginaw, were on board, renders the possibility of the survivors suffering much from hunger before relieved more probaate They have, however, succeeded in landing considerable provisions, and with proper economy and the possibility of catching birds and fish they will be able to subsist for a long time. There is hope that if the steamship China calls at Midway Island Commander Sicard may have been able to let her know of the disaster. If such is the case the whole party are doubtless safe on board of her, and we may hear of them first by way of China.

WEST POINT.

Close of the Trial of Cadet Smith—His Defense—The Probable Result Expulsion or Suspension.

WEST POINT, Jan. 12.—The seventh and final session of the court-martial opened at 10 o'clock this morning. A larger number of spectators were in attendance than on any former occasion. Most of these were officers of the Post or Academic staff, and were drawn thither to witness the curious closing scene of the colored cadet's second trial. The accused entered at the last moment, and hastily throwing off his overcoat, drew from his pocket a roll of manuscript containing his written defense.

SMITH'S DEFENSE.

At the call of the Judge-Advocate, he arose to recite his defense. All eyes in the room were turned upon him, and while he spoke an intense silence prevailed. His address was as follows:—

May it please the Court: I stand here to-day charged with a most disgraceful act, one which not only affects my character, but will, if I am found guilty, affect it during my whole life. And I shall attempt, in as few words as possible, show that I am as innocent of this charge as any person in this room. I was reported on the 13th of December, 1870, for a very trivial offense. For this offense I submitted an explanation to the commandant of cadets. In this explanation I stated the real cause of my committing the offense for which I was reported. But this cause, as stated, involved another cadet, who finding himself charged with an act for which he was liable to punishment, denies all knowledge of it. He tries to establish his denial by giving evidence which I shall attempt to prove absurd. On the morning of the 13th of December, 1870, at guard mounting, after the new guard had marched past the old guard, and the command of "Twos left—halt!" had been given, the new guard was about two or three yards to the front and right of the old guard. Then the command, "Left backward dress," was given to the new guard. "Order arms, place rest," I then turned around towards Cadet Anderson and said to him, "I wish you would not tread on my toes." This was said to him in a moderate tone, quite loud enough for him to hear. He replied, as I understood, "Keep your — toes out of the way." I said nothing more, and he said nothing more. I then heard Cadet Birney say to another cadet (I don't know it was) standing by his side, "It (or the thing) is speaking to Mr. Anderson. If he were to speak to me, I would knock him down." I heard him distinctly; but as I knew that he was interfering in an affair which did not concern him, I took no further notice of him, but turned around again to my original position in ranks. What was said subsequently I do not know, for I paid no further attention to either party. I heard nothing said at any time about taking my eyes away, or of Cadet Anderson compromising his dignity.

Having thus reviewed the circumstances which gave rise to the charge, may it please the Court, I will say a word as to the witnesses. Each of these cadets testifies to the fact that they have discussed the case in every particular, both with each other and with the other cadets. That is, they have found out each other's views and feelings in respect to it, compared the evidence which each should give, the probable result of the trial, and one has even testified that he has expressed a desire as to the result, and has stated that his testimony should tend to accomplish his desire and bring about that result. Think you that Cadet Birney, with such a desire lurking in his breast, influencing his every thought and word, with such an end in view, could give evidence unbiased, unprejudiced, and free from that desire that "Cadet Smith might be sent away and proved a liar?" Think you that he could give evidence which should be "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God?" It seems impossible for me to have justice done me by the evidence of such witnesses, but I will leave that for the court to decide. There is another question here which must be answered by the finding of this court. It is this:—"Shall Cadet Smith be allowed to complain to the commandant of cadets when he considers himself unjustly dealt with?" When the court takes notice of the fact that this charge and these specifications are the result of a complaint made by me, it will agree with me as to the importance its finding will have in answering that question. As to what that finding will be I can say nothing, but if the court is convinced that I have lied, then I shall expect a finding and sentence in accordance with such conviction. A lie is as disgraceful to one man as another, be he white or black, and I say here as I said to the commandant of cadets, "If I were guilty of telling a falsehood, I should merit and expect the same punishment as any other cadet," but, as I said before, I am as innocent of this charge as any person in this room. The verdict of an infallible judge—conscience—is "not guilty," and that is the finding I ask of this court.

Respectfully submitted. J. W. SMITH,
Cadet United States Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1871.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

Reticence is the rule in regard to the probable verdict in Cadet Smith's case. It is quite evident that the general prognostication tends to either expulsion or suspension.

THE OTHER PERSECUTED CADETS.

Cadet Barnes, who was one of the victims of the recent First Class outrage, has resigned his cadetship, and made his final exit from here to-day. Cadets Fleckinger and Baird are attending their class examinations. They are excommunicated as effectually as their colored brother Smith from all communion and fellowship with their comrades. Their resignations have been forwarded to Washington, and friends have gone to intercede for them.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Investigation of the Alleged Frauds—The Doors Closed Against Every One.

The most intense interest was manifested yesterday around the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 805 Broadway, in the trial of Rev. Dr. Lanahan, Assistant Agent of the Book Concern, for certain acts alleged to have been committed by him in his official capacity.

At 9 A. M. the committee met at the Mission Chapel. Besides the committee there were present Bishops Ames, Janes, Scott, and Simpson, together with the accused agent, his counsel, and two or three stenographers. Dr. Lanahan is represented by Judge Reynolds, of Brooklyn, A. J. Vanderpoel, and Rev. Mr. Buckly, as counsel, and the Book Concern is represented by E. L. Fancher, Esq., General Runyon, and Dr. Pease, P. E., and Rev. George Lansing Taylor, who represent the signers to the charges against Dr. Lanahan. After the organization of the Court, reading of minutes, etc., the duration of the daily sessions was fixed from 9 A. M. to 12½ P. M., and from 2 till 5½ or 6 P. M., as business should require. The question then came up as to sitting with open or closed doors, and upon this Dr. Lanahan's counsel requested to be heard. They were therefore admitted, and in presenting their case they argued ably and strongly in favor of open doors, for the reasons, among others, that Dr. Lanahan had been widely traduced in the official press of the M. E. Church, and a great many people even now believe that he is on trial for frauds and peculations committed on the Concern, and the Associated Press has helped forward this impression within the last few days by telegraphing such a statement all over the country. It was deemed, therefore, a matter of justice to Dr. Lanahan that the investigation should be open, and that the public should know the exact facts in the case. Neither he nor his counsel had any desire to cover anything up, but demanded the fullest and freest investigation.

A lively debate followed, in which the members of the committee participated. They took the ground mainly that, with open doors, they could not refuse admission to any one, and that, as a matter of self-protection, it was best to sit with closed doors. The Bishops favored open sessions, and some members of the committee were also in favor of admitting by tickets, but obstacles were presented to this plan also, and it was finally decided by a vote of 8 to 4, as follows, to shut out the public:—Yeas—Messrs. Blades, Kennedy, Maltby, Bannister, Irwin, Bingham, Brooks, and Rothweiler. Nays—Messrs. Slicer, Woodruff, Pike, and Vernon.

At this point a recess was taken until two o'clock, at which time the question came up again, and after considerable debate pro and con, the above decision was reaffirmed by the same vote. It was also decided, after some discussion, to begin at the beginning and to go over the ground that has been traversed already, so that nothing should be left undone that could be done to arrive at the truth, and the whole truth, in the matter.

It was reported, though we could not verify it, that the ministers who had been shut out from the deliberations of the court had presented a written protest and a formal demand for admission. An executive session of the committee was said to have been held over it, during which even the Bishops retired; but it would seem from the final action of the committee that the protest was not favorably received. The committee will sit again to-day, and it is expected that the investigation will cover several weeks. New witnesses are to be examined on both sides.—*N. Y. Times, to-day.*

WESTERN SCHOOLS.

A Novel Way to Support a Family.

The real estate business in Iowa has become a matter of so great competition that agents make use of extraordinary exertions to obtain the management of lands of non-residents. One agent gives the following explanation of high taxes:—

Nearly three-fourths of the taxes in Iowa are for school purposes. How applied? In a very thickly settled township, not more than forty miles from here, a man concludes that he must have a school for his children. He applies to the Board of Sub-Directors of his township to have a new district set off, which will place him about the centre and alone in it. He next elects himself sub-director for his district, and again applies for an appropriation to build a school-house for his district, which is, of course, granted, amounting to from $600 to $1000. The money he uses to build himself a two-story house, furnishing the upper story for a school room. He then uses the contingent fund to buy himself a cook stove with which to heat the school-room. He places the stove in the lower room, which he occupies for his dwelling, and passes the pipe up through the school-room, where he attaches a large drum. This done, he employs his wife as teacher for probably $40 or $50 per month, and as there are no other children in the district his wife has an easy time. Thus the school-room fund furnishes him a home, fuel, employment for his wife, etc., and the non-resident land-owners pay for it. This case is not alone, but many other localities are afflicted to a greater or less extent.

—The streets of Louisville, Ky., are posted with bills offering $500 in gold for volunteers for the French army.

DIAMONDS.

Daring Theft in Albany—Exciting Chase and Capture of the Thief.

The Albany *Journal* of Wednesday evening says:—

"Last evening our citizens were again startled by the commission of a daring crime.

"A young, smooth-faced, dark-eyed fellow, well dressed and handsome, one well calculated, from frank, ingenuous expression, to disarm all suspicion of the criminal, called at the jewelry store of George L. Stevenson, shortly before 7 o'clock last evening, ostensibly for the purpose of selecting a diamond ring. Mr. Stevenson displayed a tray of his choicest diamond rings, comprising in all a value of over $2000. The young man closely examined several of the articles shown, and at last pretended to discover a flaw on one of them which he seemed particularly anxious to purchase. Mr. Stevenson turned around for the purpose of getting a microscope to convince him such was not the fact.

"The robber, seizing the tray, broke for the door, and was out in a second. Mr. Stevenson, seizing a revolver, started around the counter in pursuit. At a point between Columbus and Steuben streets the decided command to 'halt! or you are a dead man,' speedily brought the villain to a stand-still. The fleet-footed rascal surrendered, and Mr. Stevenson returned to the store with his prisoner in charge, who, however, had but three of the diamonds in his possession, the remainder having been scattered all along the route of his flight.

"The tray contained some twenty rings in all, ranging in value from $200 down to $46. A posse of police were sent out to search for the missing valuables. A close scouring of the gutters along the route of flight yielded a satisfactory result, and during the night twelve rings were picked up, leaving, however, some of the most valuable ones still missing."

The Latest Sleight of Hand in a Broadway Stage.

We take the following from the N. Y. *Mail* of last evening:—

A Brooklyn lady recently left her home to do some shopping in New York. She got into a Broadway stage, and some time after paid her fare. This she remembers, as she does that she restored her purse to its cosy resting-place again. The stage, as it passed the Astor House, pulled up to admit a passenger who was not of the every-day sort. He was gotten up in the most princely fashion. He might have been a railroad director or an alderman. He sat down opposite the Brooklyn lady. What most attracted her attention was a magnificent solitaire diamond ring which he wore upon one of the fingers of his left hand. The stage soon became crowded, and the gentleman rose to give his seat to a lady. By-and-by a seat became vacant beside our lady friend, which the gentlemanly stranger with the nice clothes and the solitaire took. The lady rode on, and had forgotten all about the embodied elegance and the ring when she arrived at Stewart's. She went into the store, chose what she wanted, put her hand in her pocket for her purse, but found it missing. She borrowed ten cents from the clerk to pay her stage fare home. She told her husband, who laughed at her until she cried, she says, then kissed her, and gave her $10 to buy a new purse.

A friend dropping in after dinner, she had to tell the story all over again. Strange to say, he suspected the gentleman with the solitaire.

"Was he in when you paid your fare?" "He was." "Could he have seen your purse and where you put it?" "Why, of course he could." "Didn't he get up and then sit down again—the second time beside you?" "He did, but ——" "Where's your pocket?" "Why, here," said the lady, plunging her nervous fingers (for she was excited by the cross-questioning) deep into the pocket of the dress which she still wore—"right here. And, bless me!" said she, as she withdrew her hand again. "As I'm a living woman but here's the ring!"

True enough. The exquisite, in abstracting the purse, had left the solitaire behind him.

A Broadway jeweller values it at $1500.

SINGULAR LAND SUIT.

An Immense Amount of Property Involved—Story of a Scattered Estate.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 10th instant says:—

A case was commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday, in the nature of a proceeding in equity, which involves a large amount of property and is of a singular and interesting character. The bill is filed by Peter Macniff *et al.* against William and Bennett Currie, and it sets forth substantially that Eleanor Macniff, wife of Peter Macniff and mother of the parties petitioning, died October 9, 1862. On the 8th of May, 1851, said husband and wife executed a power of attorney to one James Currie, for the purpose of recovering certain real and personal estate to which Eleanor Macniff was heir at law, through Daniel Clark, late of New Orleans, or through Mary Clark, late of Germantown, Pa., or through Eleanor O'Beerne, late of Sligo, Ireland, all being deceased.

The said Eleanor and Peter Macniff further executed an agreement in which it was stated that said Eleanor Macniff was the only child and sole heir at law of the late Eleanor O'Beerne, and that the latter was one of the heirs of the late Mary Clark, and the latter the mother of Daniel Clark, of New Orleans. Eleanor O'Beerne died, leaving Eleanor Macniff and John O'Beerne her only heirs, and the latter died without issue. Jane Green's heirs in 1844 gave a quit claim deed of their shares to Eleanor Macniff, of St. Louis, in July, 1852. This lady, having thus acquired a legal claim to a large amount of scattered property, employed Currie, as is alleged, to accomplish a settlement of the claims. In the course of the transactions between the parties, it is further averred that, for the sum of $1000, Currie received a deed from said Eleanor for the purpose of increasing his powers and facilitating a settlement.

The plaintiffs charge said Currie with not performing his duty as per agreement, and that on October 3, 1853, he conveyed to Edward Creswell a parcel of land situate in Callaway county, Mo., being a portion of the estate, said sale being made without the knowledge of plaintiffs, and was not discovered until after Currie's death. Currie died in 1859, leaving the defendants as his heirs. The latter have, it is alleged, failed to account for the transaction of their father, therefore the plaintiffs ask that the power of attorney be revoked, and that the defendant be required to deliver to the plaintiff the deed given to said Currie, with all other agreements, and invest the plaintiffs with the title of the said property. The land in Callaway county contains seven thousand and fifty-six arpents, and is worth some $32,000. Large tracts of land are also involved in Jefferson and Warren counties, and the total value of the property concerned directly or indirectly will reach a very large amount, probably several hundred thousand dollars.

A New Way of Securing Railway Damages.

A countryman in England happened to be travelling in a railway train, accompanied by his wife, when a collision happened. His wife received a severe contusion between the eyes, for which the jury awarded £50 damages. Some time after the following was elicited from the plaintiff in a moment of unguarded conviviality:—"Well, you see't collision happened t'ould woman and I wur all feet: but when I got o' t' carriage I saw a lot o' fellows in a terrible state. One sings out, 'Eh, lad, I ve gettin' my head cut open, I'll ha' twenty peownd for this.' 'Twenty peownds,' cried another, 'I'se gettin' my shoulder out, I'll have forty for it.' 'When I heard this,' continued the clever business man, 'I jumped at t' ould woman straight out, and druv my head right between her eyes, and we're gettin' fifty peownd for t'.''—*Railroad Gazette.*

SECOND EDITION

CABLE WAR NEWS.

THE PARIS BOMBARDMENT.

Range of the German Guns.

Peace Rumors at Versailles.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Outrages in the South.

Advices from the Pacific.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Progress of the Bombardment of Paris—Range and Effectiveness of the Prussian Guns.

LONDON, Jan. 13—Morning.—I have just received, by express from Versailles, a despatch from the New York *Herald* correspondent, dated on the 10th inst. Your correspondent writes:—

PEACE RUMORS.

There are rumors of peace at the general headquarters to-day.

RANGE OF THE GERMAN BATTERIES.

The German batteries now fire into Paris from St. Cloud, Meudon, Chatillon, and Clamart, all on the southwest lines of the besieging army. The distance includes a maximum range of three miles and three-quarters. Shells from twenty-four pounders reaching Neuilly, Porte Maillot, Avenue Imperatrice, Avenue Roi de Rome, the Champs de Mars, Les Invalides, and the garden of the Luxemburg, the Observatory, and down Porte Bicetre.

SAFE PARTS OF PARIS.

All parts of Paris beyond the points named are safe, being above the range of the German guns. There are no batteries on the southern, eastern, and northern lines yet constructed whose shells can touch the French capital. Nevertheless, some of the artillery officers state that they have followed some shells with their glasses into the Place de la Concorde.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

Thus far five hundred shells have been thrown within the line of bastions (the *enciente*) surrounding Paris. Last night (January 9) St. Jacques was reached, and a number of houses in the place were set on fire. A new battery has been established by the Germans at Clamart, considerably in advance of their old position, and the artillerists are actively shelling the French from it. Another new battery, near Clamart, has been established within twelve hundred yards of the French line, and is remarkable for the accuracy of its fire. The shelling is necessarily slow and often random. The maximum is ten shells an hour during daylight. Not more than five batteries can touch Paris, and those only at a great elevation.

IN THE FRENCH LINES.

Fort Issy has been silent since yesterday, but Fort Montrouge has kept up an active fire, while the fire from Fort Vanvres has been drooping. Last night a great conflagration was apparent in the vicinity of the Luxemburg.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Outrages in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—It is reported that a party of armed masked men yesterday afternoon attacked a party of negroes in Scott county, and killed three of them, and that later in the day, in the same county, the masked party had a fight with a party of armed negroes, in which three of the latter were wounded and one of the masked men killed. The negroes, excited and frightened, are flocking into Frankfort.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The full vote in the Democratic caucus was as follows:—Blair, 52; Glover, 16; Philips, 13; and Woodson, 10. Blair made a brief speech, returning thanks, and announcing himself a Democrat and a liberal, and pledging himself, if elected, to use his utmost ability for the interest of the people of Missouri.

FROM NEW YORK.

Raid on Whisky Distillers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The raid on illicit whisky distillers of Brooklyn was continued to-day. General Vogdes commands the detachment of troops. There are no symptoms of opposition to the soldiers.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—Mr. Buckalew offered a resolution referring the petition in the Dechert election case to a committee of five, with instructions to report thereon upon Monday next.

This was opposed by Mr. White, who said the object of the Democrats was to obviate the binding oath administered to an election committee.

Mr. Buckalew replied at length, citing many authorities and precedents. In 1844 there was one in the case of Mr. Chaplain.

The debate was continued at length.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Fulton offered a resolution giving the use of the hall to several ministers next Tuesday, to lecture on a proposed religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

The hour of half-past 11 had been previously fixed for the appointment of a committee to try the contested election case of Henry Rowan, Republican, against John Lamon, Republican, the sitting member.

At twenty-seven minutes past 11 o'clock Mr. Reinoehl, of Lancaster, and Mr. Cloud, of Philadelphia, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had agreed to appoint this committee.

Mr. Quigley moved to postpone this motion indefinitely.

The Republicans generally voted against the postponement, and it was lost by 45 noes to 41 ayes.

The Democrats, headed by Mr. Schnatterly, now insisted that the House should proceed with the drawing of the committee which it had already ordered.

The Speaker held that the motion to reconsider the vote, by which the House had ordered the committee, took precedence of the special order.

The motion was intended to affect that order.

The motion to reconsider the vote appointing the committee was agreed to by 46 yeas, all Republicans, to 44 nays, all Democrats but Mann, Warner, and White.

Mr. Reinoehl raised a point of order that the petition of Rowan, the contestant, was not in conformity with law, because it contained a certificate exactly similar to the one ruled out of order yesterday, and which was published signed by a city commissioner. The Speaker decided the certificate not to be in conformity to law.

Mr. Ellis and other Democrats appealed from this decision.

THE CALIFORNIA

The Dion-Deery Billiard Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—In the billiard match playing here to-night between Dion and Deery, at 11 P. M. eighty-seven innings had been played, Dion scoring 361 and Deery 338.

At 10 P. M. Deery gradually crept up until the second call, at the thirtieth inning, when Dion had scored 144 and Deery 128. At the third call, fortieth inning, Dion had scored 213 and Deery 184.

FROM THE STATE.

The Legislative Contested Seats.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—An agreement has been entered into not to contest the seats of Senators Nagle and Evans. The petition of Lyndall has been referred to a special committee for examination. This effectually prevents a contest or places it in such a position that Republicans will be unable to show fraud perpetrated at the special election.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 110⅞. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 109; do. 1864, do., 108⅛; do. 1865, do. 108⅝; do. 1865, new, 107⅞; do. 1867, 108; do. 1868, 108⅞; 10-40s, 107⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Co., 68; Cumberland preferred, 26; New York Central and Hudson River, 92⅛; Erie, 22; Reading, 98⅞; Michigan Central, 117⅛. Michigan Southern, 94⅛; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 46.

PETROLEUM.

The Production for December—The Decrease in the Yield and its Cause—Stocks of Oil on Hand—Prices, Exports, etc.

The Titusville *Herald* of the 11th instant, contains the December petroleum production. We make the following extracts:—

The total production of petroleum for the month of December amounted to 472,355 barrels, making an average daily production of 15,214 barrels, or a daily decrease of about 2700 barrels for the month under review.

The large decrease in the yield for December is mainly due to the excessive cold weather prevailing for about ten days during the month, and which in nearly every part of the producing region served to freeze the water pipes of the smaller wells especially, and thus prevent pumping, a fact which materially cuts off the supply of petroleum for the month. In the larger producing districts of West Hickory, McCray Farm, and Parker's Landing the yield would undoubtedly exhibit a marked decline, even had the cold weather not caused a partial suspension of operations.

The principal decrease in December, as in the month previous, occurred upon the McCray farm, near Petroleum Centre, and at West Hickory, the decline in the former locality amounting to 738 bbls. daily, and the latter 675 bbls. daily.

The farms upon which an increase is reported are the Columbia farm, 85 bbls; A. Buchanan, 35 bbls.; J. McClintock, 25 bbls.; and Pithole and vicinity, 45 bbls.

Since our report for November but little has been done in the line of development, and nearly all operations have been conducted upon territory that had been previously tested. The unfavorable weather usually prevalent at this season of the year has served to retard operations in any of the old districts, and even in these the number of drilling wells shows a decided falling off.

The total number of wells being drilled is less than it has been since any month of which we have any reliable record, the nearest approach to the present number being in January, 1868, when 182 wells were going down. The amount of lubricating oil produced during the month was about 8000 barrels, or nearly the same as during November.

At the close of the year the entire stock of the oil region amounted to 537,651 barrels of 43 gallons each, or 16,775 barrels less than at the close of November. The stock in iron tankage was about 24,000 barrels less than at the beginning of the month, the stocks at the wells about 3000 barrels in excess, while the Refiners and Pipe Companies, stocks throughout the region was about 4000 more than on December 1. In a few instances the stocks reported at the wells were in iron tanks, but in no case has any duplication occurred, and all stocks of Refiners and Pipe Companies have been classed under that head whether in iron or wooden tankage.

There were no considerable fluctuations in the price of the product upon the creek during the month under review. The market opened at $3·10 upon the upper, and $3·30 upon the lower road, and remained at about this figure until about the fifteenth of this month, when $3 30 upon the upper and $3·60 upon the lower creek were bid, and these were the best prices of the month, which closed at $3·20 and $3·40 upon the upper and lower roads, respectively.

The speculative movement which was inaugurated at the 1st of the month continued until the 10th inst. but no advance was effected, and the appreciation on prices mentioned did not prevail until about the 15th inst.

The following table exhibits the total number of gallons of oil exported from the United States during the year 1870:—

	1870.	1869.
From New York.......galls,	86,692,981	65,498,085
From other ports...........	52,578,460	35,282,072
Total.......	139,271,150	100,780,157
Same time 1868..............		97,012,819
Same time 1867..............		65,727,081

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Young Lady Killed While Coasting.

A few evenings ago at Manchester, N. H., a shocking accident occurred. A party of young men and girls were amusing themselves by coasting in moonlight down Stark street, which is quite steep. A young man named Patrick Flenny and a girl named Harriet B. Halleck were together on one sled and passed rapidly across Canal street, and before the track of the Concord Railroad. Just before they reached the track the northern up express train approached and struck the sled and its occupants. The body of the girl was shockingly mangled, and she was instantly killed. Her head was completely severed from her body and thrown upon one side of the track. The remainder of the body was thrown about three rods further, and the train passed over it. The man was thrown on one side of the track and one of his legs was completely torn from the body. The head and other portions of his body were badly bruised. The girl is the daughter of Mrs. Halleck of New Jersey. She was 14 years of age.

—The Boston Branch of the American Tract Society is said to be winding up its affairs.

—Two brothers, John and Ezra Soak, in Chicago, loved the same girl. The girl favored the latter, and the former felt so badly about it that he committed suicide.

—Recent heavy rains have caused serious floods in Washington Territory. The rivers and streams are higher than they have been before for years. Buildings have been washed away and several lives lost.

—The "little church around the corner" is fated to celebrity, "all along of" the Reverend Sabine. No place of worship—except, perhaps, Mr. Beecher's and Mr. Spurgeon's—was ever so well advertised as this.

—The hotel of Ira Percival and the dry goods store of B. S. Johnson & Co., at Walton, Boone county, Ky., were burned on Tuesday. A little daughter of Mr. Percival, a young girl living in the family, and a colored woman perished in the flames. Percival's wife was seriously burned.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lost Bonds.

Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood.

In the case of the Second Erie National Bank vs. Smith, Randolph & Co., before reported, Judge Sharswood to-day charged the jury. The suit is to recover a loan of $50,000 made by the Ocean Bank of New York, as plaintiff's agents, to the defendants. The defense set forth that they deposited with the Ocean Bank $60,000 in bonds, which were stolen at the time the bank was robbed in 1869, and therefore they are not liable.

The Court instructed the jury that if the Ocean Bank acted in this matter as the agents of the Erie Bank, the latter was liable to all the equities in the transaction that would exist against the former; in fact, the case was to be treated as if the Ocean Bank was the plaintiff here. These bonds were pledged as security for the payment of the loan, and the pledge being for the mutual benefit of both borrower and lender, the pledgee was bound to exercise ordinary diligence in keeping them safe, and it was for the jury to say whether this burglary by which the bonds were lost was occasioned by a lack of ordinary care on the part of the bank, or whether it was committed in spite of such ordinary care.

Theft *per se* of the property pledged neither makes the depositary responsible nor irresponsible for its loss; the liability must be determined from the circumstances attending the theft. Did or did not the Ocean Bank exercise ordinary care in this case? For if they did not they could not recover. The building was of brown-stone, and appeared to be strong and secure, and the bonds were enclosed in an envelope, and placed in a five-inch vault, fastened by a patent lock and combination key. A man who was porter and messenger for the bank slept in the third story of the building, but there was no one whose duty it was to keep wakeful watch during the time it was closed.

It had been urged that it was the duty of the bank to keep a watchman inside the building all night; also that they should have had uncovered glass windows about the building, with gas burning inside all night, and to have a burglar-alarm attached to the vault. Whether these were precautions necessary to constitute ordinary diligence in the depositary of so much valuable property was a question for the jury, and they should remember that the degree of care was to be apportioned by the value of the pledge.

At the close of our report the jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

—John Morrow, the builder of the "avitor," or machine for aerial navigation, which failed to work in San Francisco last year, has invented a new one, with modifications, and if his model proves successful, he will build a larger, 150 feet long, to cost $25,000, which shall go ten miles an hour. He says he himself disabled the first machine, by removing some pieces of machinery, because he knew the men who were trying it intended to swindle him if he did succeed. Shortly afterwards it was burned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Jan. 13, 1871.

The city money market continues in a very comfortable condition, with a fair prospect of unusual ease for several weeks to come. Good borrowers find no difficulty in filling all their wants both for speculation and business purposes on the usual conditions as to collaterals and securities. The banks generally report themselves able to discount all the paper offered by their customers, and have considerable surplus, which they are disposed to lend on exceptionally low rates. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent., and first-class paper at 7@7½ per cent.

Gold is quiet and very steady, with sales ranging from 110⅞ to 111.

Government bonds continue to attract the attention of operators and capitalists, and prices are about ⅛ higher.

A good business was done at the Stock Board at about yesterday's prices. City 6s, new bonds, sold at 100¼@100⅝, and Lehigh gold loan at 87.

Reading Railroad sold moderately at 49 56-100; Pennsylvania at 62@62⅛; Camden and Amboy at 121@121½, the latter b. o.; Norristown at 79; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46⅛; North Pennsylvania at 45; and Little Schuylkill at 44, b. o. 37⅞ was bid for Catawissa preferred and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 33⅝; Schuylkill at 8½, and preferred do. at 17.

Second and Third Streets Railroad sold at 45 and Ridge Avenue at 7½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 City 6s N..ls.100¼	193 sh Penna R..ls. 62
$2000 do...ls.2d.100⅜	100 do.......c. 65
$6000 do.......ls.100⅜	200 do... .s60 62
$1000 Phila & E 7s.. 87½	100 do .....trf. 62½
$200 Sch N 6s, '72. 80	4 do.......... 62½
$15000 Am Gold..ls.110⅝	100 sh Reading R...49·56
$1000 Leh Gold L...	100 do.......c.49·56
s5wn.. 87	200 do....ls.c.49·56
$500 do......... 87⅛	100 do.......c.49·56
$500 Leh 6s, '84.... 83½	290 do.......ls.49·56
200 sh C & Am R.L..121	2 sh N Pa R. 45
2 do.........121⅛	100 sh Lit Sch R.b60 44
100 do....b60.121⅛	200 sh Leh N.ls.b60. 33⅝
47 sh Norrist'n R.ls. 79	1 sh 2d & 3d St.. 57
24 sh Minehill...ls. 52	100 sh Ridge av R.. 7½
8 sh Sch Nv..... 8½	6 sh O C & A R... 46½
100 sh Sch N Pf..b8. 17	

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅞@110⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 109@109¼; do. 1864, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1865, 108⅝@108⅞; do., July, 1865, 107⅞@107⅞; do., July, 1867, 108@108⅛; do. July, 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40, 107⅛@107½. Gold, 111@111⅛.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M...........111	11·05 A. M...........110⅞
10·15 " 110⅞	11·33 " 110⅞
10·34 " 110⅞	11·47 " 111
10·35 " 110⅞	11·54 " 110⅞
10·36 " 111	12·00 M. 111
11·00 " 110⅞	12·15 P. M..... .....110⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13.—There is no Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 is in demand at $28@30 ₩ ton. Tanner's Bark ranges from $18@$22 ₩ cord.

The offerings of Cloverseed are small, and it commands 10½c. Timothy is held at $6 and Flaxseed at $2@2·10 ₩ bushel.

The Flour market is as firm as ever, and there is a good home consumptive demand. Sales of 1100 barrels, including superfine at $4·50 ₩ bbl.; extras at $5·25; spring wheat extra family at $6·50@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·62½@7·25; and fancy brands at $7·50@8. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

There is not much good Wheat offering, and this description is wanted at full prices. Sales of 1000 bushels Western red at $1·55 and some Ohio amber at $1·57. Rye sells at 95 cents. Corn is dull and 1c. off. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 75c, and mixed Western at 74c. Oats are firm, and 2000 bushels Ohio sold at 57@58c. 2000 bushels Western Barley sold at $1.

Whisky—The demand is limited. We quote Western iron-bound at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Arrived, steamships Nebraska, fm Liverpool, and More Castle, fm Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........JANUARY 13

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........48 | 11 A. M.......52 | 2 P. M.......56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Bark Thomas Swendson, Cork for orders, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Benefactor, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr Annie May, Baker, from New York, with barley to captain.

Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Read, fm James River, with ties for Reading Railroad Co.

Schr Pyrola, Sparrow, from Danvers, Mass., with mdse. to Warrington & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence for Havana and New Orleans, was spoken Jan. 8, off Savannah.

Bark Capella, Hubert, from Leith for Philadelphia, was spoken Dec. 20, lat. 52, long. 2 E.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

LIFE ASSURANCE FAILURES.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The course of State Superintendent Miller, in scrutinizing with severity the condition of the life insurance companies, and compelling those of them which cannot offer entire safety to their clients to close their business, naturally attracts general attention and comment. It is certainly very important to the public that the protection extended to them by the laws of the State, against fraudulent or unsafe policies of assurance, be real, and not a mere trap to catch and betray their confidence. But the sequestration of the property and money of corporations, in the hands of "receivers," for the purpose of winding up an intricate business, is an extreme measure, so wasteful in itself, and so shocking to public credit, that it ought not to be adopted except in cases of necessity.

Mr. Miller has instituted legal proceedings against two life insurance companies, known, the one as the Great Western, the other as the Farmers' and Mechanics'. These companies were of no great importance in themselves; both are among the youngest, the smallest, and the least successful of their class. Their failure, in itself, raises no presumption whatever that any of the large, well-known companies of old standing are weak at any point. Still less does it give any reason for distrusting the business in general, when the previous history of these two companies is known.

The Farmers' and Mechanics Life Insurance Company was founded in 1869, as the successor to the Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association. It was organized and conducted by the managers of that association, and was for most of its short life conducted on the same principles; that is to say, it incurred obligations without any reference whatever to the scientific laws of life assurance, and in return for the contributions of "co-operative" members. Its business was very small, its expenses enormous, and it never succeeded in obtaining public confidence.

The Great Western Life Insurance Company was organized at the beginning of the year 1866, by the officers and directors of the late Goodhue Fire Insurance Company. That company had impaired its capital by its management, and had been required by the State Insurance Department either to make its capital good or to reinsure its risks. Not being able to make it good, it reinsured its risks with other companies; and, its capital being reduced to $115,000, this was taken by the same directors and officers, with the consent of the stockholders, and put into "a life business." These gentlemen had had their previous experience in fire insurance, and may be supposed to have been less familiar with the principles of life assurance. Certainly their failure has been a disastrous one.

On discovering that a life assurance company is not strong enough to make its business safe, the State Department has its choice of two modes of procedure. It may either bring the company into court, and have a receiver appointed, or it may require the company to reinsure all its risks with some approved company, and retire from business. In the former case the assets of the company are not unlikely to be seriously reduced by the legal fees and costs incurred; and, in some conspicuous instances of the kind, large sums have disappeared, almost magically. Certainly policy-holders in general are not likely to have much confidence that their trust will be managed with rigid economy for their benefit, when in the hands of our New York courts.

On the other hand, if the superintendent requires the company to reinsure its policies it must, for the purpose, not only use all the money it has in hand, but assess its stockholders a further sum, if necessary, even to the full amount of their stock. It appears from the published statement of the two companies now in the hands of receivers, that they would both have been able thus to reinsure their policies with any of the best companies in this city, although not able safely to continue business with their own extravagant outlay; and that only one of them would have had to assess its stockholders, and that one but moderately.

Under these circumstances, there should have been some very strong reason, unknown to the public, to justify the superintendent in dragging these companies into the courts, and subjecting the funds of the people now in their hands to the danger of loss and waste in the tedious processes of law; as well as in shocking the public confidence in the life insurance business in general, by proclaiming before the world as a failure the weakness of these companies, which might, it appears, be so managed as to involve no loss whatever, except to the stockholders of the companies themselves.

THE WEST AND PROTECTION.

From the Chicago Bureau.

Believing, as we do, that a correct public sentiment and wise legislation upon the subject of protection lie at the foundation of our national prosperity, and that the dominant political influence of the country is henceforth to come from the Valley of the Mississippi, it becomes to us a question of the first importance what are really the opinions of the masses at the West on this subject.

In all past discussions it has been assumed that this leading question of political economy found its advocates on the one side, and its opponents on the other, of the Alleghanies; and that when protection was advocated, it was in the interests of New England and Pennsylvania; or free trade defended, the great West was the section to be benefitted by the triumph of that policy. With this conviction, appeals have been made to the West for support by both parties: the one with confident assurance of the result; the other with faint heart, as if the issue were already a foregone conclusion. Both parties to these views are mistaken. We predict that in the settlement of this question—for a generation at least—that will be made within the next two years, more ardent and reliable support will be found to the doctrine of protection in this section of the Union than in any other.

Surface indications would give a different impression. To suppose, for instance, the Chicago *Tribune*, in its free trade or revenue reform advocacy, truly reflected the opinions of our city and its vicinity, would be to ignore the decided results of the last election, where Mr. Wentworth, entering the canvass pledged to the *Tribune* clique and free trade, was defeated, by a large vote, by Mr. Farwell, who is known to sustain, and was pledged to support, a policy in direct opposition to that journal upon this subject. The position of the working classes at the polls, as clearly seen at this time, also, would give upon the naked question of free trade or protection, if now presented, a majority, in Cook county alone, of fifty thousand for the latter, as the true American policy. No intelligent man will dispute this; and it has been admitted in our hearing, by the leading men of the revenue reform circles here, within the month past.

In common with almost all our large commercial centres, there is concentrated here, for the entire West, the strength of the free trade sentiment of the community. If you go from here into the country, to any point of the compass, you find under the silent influence of the coal, iron, and other mineral beds, which are waiting for development, a mighty public opinion, that looks to protection as the agency by which these ores are to see the light, and benefit the nation. Around all manufacturing centres, like Elgin, Joliet, Milwaukee, and scores of others that could be named, the farmers, to a man, will prove by their experience the value of a near market to them, for both the volume and variety of their products. In a little meeting in Cook county, at the recent election, it was said to one of the speakers—an Irishman, who incidentally alluded to and commended protection sentiments—by half a dozen German farmers who were present:—"Those are our sentiments. We do not wish to raise wheat for Liverpool, but garden sauce for a factory at our next door. This was the way in Germany, and we want that kind of a market here." Now, what is true of the county of Cook is true of the counties of Central Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Missouri, covering those vast deposits of mineral wealth, the opening up of which will transfer the centres of manufacture from the seaboard to the West. Are not the fifteen furnaces but recently erected in the single State of Indiana the *avant-coureurs*, as evidence of the truth of this last statement? And can you convince the farmers near those furnaces, whose lands, because of their proximity, have risen from ten and twenty dollars per acre, in some cases, to two hundred and fifty and three hundred dollars, with a home market for all they can raise, that these new enterprises are of no benefit to them? Some of these very farmers have furnished the labor or possessed the markets of Germany, Belgium, France, and England; and they know too well the nature of the competition to which these industries by their side would be subjected by free trade, to approve or support a policy that would bring the pauper products of Europe into competition with our own.

More than ever is it to be our mission—while we reach the manufacturing and mercantile classes with our regular monthly issues of this magazine—to furnish to these farmers, mechanics, and laborers thousands of tracts from our press, for their enlightenment and future guidance on this question. We know from evidence in our possession of recent date, from observant men in Europe, such and much other effort will be needed to controvert the influence of literature sent out by contributions from our enemies, that our countrymen may be converted to the faith of British free trade. It may be that in the purlieus of our great seaboard cities this work of foreign emissaries shall be effectual. But let us have the subject before the nation at once and in definite form, and the enemies of our industries at home or abroad will speedily awake to the conviction, it is one thing to subsidize or silence a few newspapers in the land, and quite another to induce citizens of the United States, or whatever nationality by birth, to indorse a policy fatal to the growth and permanence of our manufacturing interests. Is there evidence of this assertion asked for? It may be seen in the recent election, alluded to, in our city. The so-called leading journal of the Northwest, with the banner of free trade nailed to its mast-head, backed by money from the Stewarts, of New York, and British manufacturers, entered the lists, and was defeated in the most humiliating manner by protectionists, and — not the least remarkable aspect of the case—by Irish protectionists, upon whom for years it had rained down its spleen and contumely!

We enter upon the conflict before us with full assurance that the principles we contend for are just; that they are to be presented as *rights*, to which Americans are entitled; and that victory will be ours by the adoption, in an overwhelming majority, of protection to home industry as the *permanent policy* in American institutions. Will the politicians of the country do the masses of the West the simple justice to give them as the leading issue in the next campaign, Protection *vs.* Free Trade?

THE CASE FOR THE PACIFIC ROADS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Having set forth our entire concurrence with Messrs. Boutwell and Akerman in their construction given to the acts whereby the United States extended aid to the construction of the only line yet completed of railroad from the Missouri to the Sacramento, we are willing to give the companies a fair hearing. Here is their first bulletin:—

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1871.

Interest paid by U. S. on its bonds to date		$3,713,371·05
Accrued, but unpaid		817,095·36
Total		$4,530,466·41
Interest reimbursed by the U. P. R. R., being one-half the cost of transportation settled		1,434,952·33
One-half the unsettled bills of the U. P. R. R. against the Government, amounting to $600,000, is		300,000·00
		$1,734,952·33
Total amount of transportation (double the above)		3,469,904·66
It is safe to assume that this transportation would have cost thrice as much by wagon		10,409,713·98
If the Government pays its interest, less one-half the transportation, according to the act, say:—		
Interest	$4,530,466·41	
Less half transit	1,734,952·33	2,795,514·08
It will have saved to date		$7,614,199·90
Or more than one-quarter of the whole amount of bonds issued.		

Without critically scanning the above statement, we freely admit the general truth that the Government has saved a very large amount in the cost of transporting its mails and provisioning its military posts, by the early construction of the two tracks which together form our only completed railroad to the Pacific. We will go further, and say that the Pacific Railroad doubles the efficiency of our military forces in the overland country, by facilitating the prompt transfer of troops and munitions from Territory to Territory, and their rapid concentration upon any assailed or threatened point. Had this highway existed in 1857, the Mormon expedition of that year would probably have been unnecessary, and, at the worst, its cost, and the sufferings it entailed, would have been reduced to a fraction.

We advocated the vigorous construction of the great work known in halves as the "Union" and the "Central" Pacific, and rejoice that we did so. We still maintain that this great highway was not created a day too soon. We never expected that it could be thus constructed without large aid from the United States; and we never grudged the subsidies actually given. As to public lands, we hold that the Government has practically far more, after giving these roads all they can fairly claim, than it had before they were constructed; since it has millions more from which civilized men can draw subsistence.

We differ from the managers of these roads essentially as we differ from the present directors of the French struggle against destiny. We hold that those managers accepted their trust subject to the obligations incurred, the state of things created, by their predecessors—that the present grave embarrassments of the "Union Pacific" are the result of the gigantic prodigalities, incapacities, and rascalities of their predecessors, who impelled and directed the construction of their work—and that the evil consequences of these misdoings should be borne by the stockholders of the road, not by the people of the United States. Such is our Malakoff.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.

HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., clear of Taxes, payable in scrip bearing no interest, and convertible into the capital stock of the company when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars. The scrip so issued will be deliverable on February 1, and convertible at any time thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and the dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they may stand registered at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books will remain closed until MONDAY the 16th inst. WILLIAM WISTER,
1 5 2w Treasurer.

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23, 1870.

The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the TREASURY OFFICE in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the Registered Stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th instant. H. H. KIMPTON,
12 30 15t Financial Agent State South Carolina.

☞ TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared on the outstanding scrip and stock of the Company, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

1 6 2w JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.

WILLIAM M. SMITH,
1 5 10trp Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

DIVIDEND No. 25.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share has this day been declared by the directors of this company payable to the Stockholders on and after this date, clear of taxes. ALFRED S. GILLETT,
1 2mwf6t Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 30 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.

An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, OFFICE No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will be closed from January 8th to 18th.

C. R. LINDSAY,
12 31 13t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 1m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The annual report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

1 6 fmw6t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company will be held at the LIBRARY BUILDING on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. JOHN LARDNER,
1 3 13t Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1871.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the current year:—

Vincent L. Bradford,
William H. Hart,
William H. Gatzmer,
Charles Macalester,
William S. Freeman,
Asa L. Fish,
John G. Stevens,
Benjamin Fish,
John M. Read,
Ashbel Welch,
Albert W. Markley,
G. Morris Dorrance.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were unanimously elected:—

VINCENT L. BRADFORD, President,
J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer, and
FLOYD H. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTE.—JAMES MORRELL, Esq., for nearly forty years Secretary of the Company, being retired on account of age and infirmity, was appointed Emeritus Secretary of the Company. 1 10 5t

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street.

JANUARY 10, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, held on the 9th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
James L. Claghorn,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. L. Erringer,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thos. H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. RATCHFORD STARR was re-elected President, and THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY re-elected Vice-President.

ALEXANDER N. WISTER,
1 10 6t Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1871.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1871:—

President—FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.

MANAGERS.

H. Pratt McKean,
A. E. Borie,
R. B. Cabeen,
J. B. Lippincott,
John Ashhurst,
Charles E. Smith.

Treasurer—SAMUEL BRADFORD.
Secretary—J. W. Jones. 1 10 6t

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu§ No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf§ No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
8 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 8 1 tuths§

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. [12 29

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,

Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS

CARRIAGES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 720 MARKET Street. 2 17 1mrp

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.!
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, January 18, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, January —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 14, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 14.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, January 11, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, January 19.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6†

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE.

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
1 5†

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPAN

FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 32 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8†

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

FOR NEW YORK
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 8 4§

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 18t

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 42 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals, Construction and Repairs," will be received at th office until 1 P. M. MONDAY, the sixteenth da of January, 1871, for the following supplie which must be of the very best quality, to b delivered at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, *fr of charge*, subject to the usual conditions o inspection, approval, etc., viz.:—

One (1) Planer, to plane 30 inches wide b 30 inches high and eight feet long; to be put u in complete running order, with shafting, bel ing, pulleys, etc.

One (1) twelve (12) inch Shaping Maching to be put up, etc., as above.

One (1) Lathe, to swing 22 inches over slides, and 14 inches over rest carriages, etc.

Full specifications of the requirements in th above tools can be seen on application at th Office, or to the Naval Constructor at the Nav Yard.

Bidders must state in their bids the tim within which the articles can be delivere Responsible security required for the promp and faithful delivery of the above, in co formity with stipulations on the blank forms f bids, to be had at this office; otherwise bids w not be entertained.

A. W. RUSSELL,
1 6 fmw3t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCAL

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite St

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, E

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIE

IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWA COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sha pe Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THO SON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, EN MELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manag

Corn Exchange Bag Manufacto

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constant hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHO

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every descriptio Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, intermediate points with promptness and despa Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the sho notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Tr and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manu turers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Store

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A fire occurred last evening at No. 212 Gold street, in the third story, occupied by George W. Heppard, jewelry manufacturer. The fire burned down into the second story, occupied by James B. Beath, lapidary. The damage in both cases was trifling.

—The installation of Rev. Dr. Crowell as pastor of the Woodlands Presbyterian Church, corner of Forty-second and Pine streets, took place last evening. Rev. Alexander Heberton conducted the preliminary services. Rev. Dr. Breed presided and preached the sermon. The charge to the new pastor was delivered by Rev. Dr. Rice, and the charge to the people by Rev. D. A. Cunningham.

—A meeting of journeymen bricklayers was held last evening, on which occasion an address was made on the importance of maintaining trade unions in large cities.

—A meeting of the executive committee of the Presbyterian Alliance of Philadelphia was held yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was of no great public interest.

—The Fourth Annual Report of the Trustees of the building fund of the Academy of Natural Sciences states that the subscriptions amount to $93,255·73, on which $9233·06 interest has been received, making the total assets $102,488·79. Of this sum there has been expended for a lot, for taxes, fees, etc., $71,191·79, leaving a cash balance of $31,296·84. There are $15,175 of unpaid subscriptions and $1200 supposed to be irrecoverable, making the nominal total assets $45,271·84, an insufficient amount for the purpose. A suggestion is made that a site might be obtained gratuitously in Fairmount Park, if the society would consent to remove so far; and that the society in that event might assume charge of the botanical and zoological gardens. It is also suggested that the State might appropriately do something. One hundred thousand dollars more will do all that the society wants, and leave a balance.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Presidential election is the absorbing topic just now with the people of Mexico.

—The wife of Juarez died on the 2d inst., causing much gloom in the city of Mexico.

—The wife of Cespedes, of Cuban renown, sailed from Havana yesterday for the United States.

—The court-martial in the case of the colored cadet at West Point closed yesterday, and the papers are to be forwarded to Washington immediately.

—Governor Geary gave a reception last evening at the executive mansion, Harrisburg, which was well attended by a large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen.

—At Baltimore, early yesterday morning, Policeman Charles Walsh, being about to go on duty, was examining his pistol, when it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering his forehead and causing death.

—The greater portion of the session of the State Legislature yesterday was absorbed in the discussion of points bearing upon the contested seats of members. A chaplain was chosen, and the Committee on Education reported favorably the bill authorizing the election of female school directors.

Foreign Affairs.

—Advices from Lille represent the Army of the North as advancing.

—A large fire is reported as raging within the outer walls of Paris.

—The French admit that General Chanzy was worsted by his opposers on Tuesday.

—Turkey is said to be willing to dispense with the conference of powers on the Eastern question.

—The batteries which have been pushed forward in front of Paris opened fire on Wednesday morning.

—The Germans announce that hereafter they will treat escaped French officers as convicts if they be recaptured.

—Chang How, the new Chinese Ambassador to the Western powers, arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, on Tuesday, *en route* for France.

—A majority of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations to the Reichsrath sympathize with France, and a demonstration has been planned in favor of France and peace.

—Russia, seeing the antagonism on the part of Austria to the wishes of the Czar on the question of the Euxine, is endeavoring to effect a postponement of the London conference.

—News comes by balloon from Paris that the Red Republicans placarded a revolutionary poster declaring the Government incompetent, and claiming that the people were starving, while the soldiers were over-fed.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Mr. Hanna presented petitions for the paving of Huntingdon and Hazard streets. Also, for a water pipe on Hazard street. Referred.

Mr. Hanna also submitted a bill appropriating $1000 to the Board of Education for repairing the Chester street schoolhouse.

Mr. Littleton submitted resolutions of request to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park and to the Legislature, to construct a suitable fire-proof building as an art gallery for the exhibition of Rothermel's picture of the Battle of Gettysburg; that the picture be exhibited free at Independence Hall, at the risk of the city, until a suitable building be erected.

Mr. McIlvaine moved to amend by striking out "at the risk of the city." Lost.

The resolution then passed.

Mr. W. F. Miller presented petitions from citizens on Sixth street for laying water pipe. Referred.

Mr. McIlvaine presented petitions for the opening of Warren street, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, West Philadelphia. Referred.

Also, from citizens on Girard avenue, between Twelfth and Broad streets, for the removal of railroad tracks. Referred.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Law, reported relative to certain appointments in the Law office, which were confirmed.

Mr. McIlvaine, from the Committee on Marsh Lands of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh wards, reported that over twelve miles of land will be submerged and rendered useless, at a loss of $30,000 to the city, unless the banks are repaired. It will be necessary to build a bank thirteen miles along the river fronts, forty-five feet wide at the base and twelve at the top, arranged so as to make a roadway. Such a bank will cost $135,000. Of this expense the Meadows Improvement companies are willing to pay a proportionate amount.

An ordinance making the necessary appropriation was presented with the report.

On motion of Mr. McIlvaine the consideration of the whole subject was postponed two weeks.

The bill creating a special tax levy for the erection of public buildings, under consideration at the last meeting, was called up.

Mr. King favored postponement for one week. He was opposed to the passage of the bill until the question now before the Supreme Court is settled. The motion to postpone was lost—yeas 13, nays 14.

Mr. W. F. Miller submitted an amendment that no moneys received by the said special tax levy shall be expended by the commissioners for labor done or to be done, until the suits now pending before the Supreme Court, restraining the commissioners from placing the buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, be decided.

The amendment was agreed to.

After a lengthy discussion the vote was taken on the bill, which was lost—yeas 14, nays 14.

Bills from Common Council were considered. A bill of instruction to the Commissioners of City Property. Concurred in.

A resolution of request to the Legislature that Councils be empowered to tax the gross receipts of insurance companies.

Mr. McIlvaine moved to amend by making the tax on all personal property excepting mortgages.

Mr. Hanna moved to refer to the Finance Committee. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—Common Council were called to order at half-past three, President H. Huhn in the chair.

The minutes were read.

Mr. Glenn moved to adopt the minutes as read.

It appearing by the reading that the resignation of Mr. Joseph S. Allen from the chairmanship of the Committee on Election Divisions, appended to the appeal taken by Messrs. Allen and Wagner from the decision of the President in ruling the resignation out of order, was not printed in the journal.

General Wagner hoped the motion would not prevail, as the journal was manifestly incorrect. He took the ground that Council would have to decide to-day whether it would admit a wilful misrepresentation of its record or not. He had affixed his name to an appeal which had been printed in a mutilated condition in the journal.

The original copy had been carried off; some person in Council either mutilated a public record or took away private copy. This was not a factious opposition on his part. He regarded it as his duty to see that the record of Council was correct.

Mr. Buzby stated that he would vote for the adoption of the journal as read. He was opposed to wasting time in the manner of last Thursday.

Mr. W. S. Allen stated that he recollected that the paper which did not appear on the journal contained very disrespectful language to the President and the committee.

The Chair stated that after the resignation of Mr. Allen had been ruled out of order, an appeal was appended thereto and sent to the Chair, who did not again send it to the clerk's desk.

General Wagner, at length, reviewed the matter. He regarded it as of great importance to investigate this matter. He doubted the right of any President of th's Council to mutilate public records or carry off private documents.

The motion to adopt the journal as read was then agreed to, the yeas being 30, the nays 22.

Mr. G. W. Nickels offered three petitions contesting the seats of the three members from the Twenty-sixth ward.

The petitions set forth that at the late election Messrs. Wm. Thornton, J. S. Huhn and Robert Briggs were not elected, but that Messrs. James Callan, Henry Lafferty and Paul Savage were. The petitions further allege frauds by the election officers.

Mr. E. K. Nichols moved to lay the petitions on the table.

The yeas and nays were called—yeas 27, nay 29. So the petitions were not laid on the table.

Mr. Wagner moved to proceed to the drawing of a committee.

Mr. E. K. Nichols stated that he believed the proceedings were irregular. He did not see that the certificate, required by rule and custom, was appended to the petitions. He was told that the Court had recently made a decision to the effect that no certificate was received. Councils had not been notified thereof.

Mr. Logan appealed to the members to be fair.

Mr. Buzby was opposed to the abolition of the custom requiring affidavits that the petitioners were legal voters at the last election.

Mr. Walker took the same grounds, and raised the point of order that the petitions, not being properly certified to by a City Commissioner or other officer, required by the act of July, 1837, were illegal and not properly before the Chamber.

The Chair, in deciding, read the act of consolidation relating to the trial of contested elections. The act of 1839 provides that every petition complaining of a false election shall be presented to the presiding officer of the branch of the Legislature in which the contested seat may exist. The act makes certain restrictions to a petition; first, the petition must be presented within ten days after organization; the petition must be signed by fifteen qualified voters, five of whom must make affidavit. (The act of consolidation, which makes the same regulations for the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, changes the number of affidavits to three.) No complaint of an undue election shall be heard except the qualification as electors of the petitioners be certified to by the Treasurer, the Prothonotary or one of the Commissioners of the county. In view of this the Chair decides the point of order of the gentleman from the Thirteenth well taken, and rules the petitions are not properly before the Chamber.

Mr. Fagen thereupon appealed from the decision of the chair. The appeal was drawn up by General Wagner, signed by himself and Mr. Fagen, and sent to the clerk's desk. The appeal sets forth that the Chamber already acted on the petitions by refusing to lay them on the table, which was a rejection of the petitions. It also sets forth that the second section of the act read refers to contested seats in the Councils of Philadelphia.

Mr. Glenn moved to lay the appeal on the table, on which the yeas and nays were called with the following result—yeas 28, nays 26. So the appeal was laid on the table, and the petitions fell.

It here appeared that the decision referred to the petition of John Lafferty, and that the same process had to be gone through with on the other petitions. The result in the second case on appeal was—yeas 28, nays 23. The Chair then made a similar decision in the third case. An appeal was entered, and the Chair was sustained again by a vote of yeas 28, nays 23.

Mr. Nickels moved that a committee of three be appointed to take charge of the papers. Mr. Nickels stated the reason of his motion was that the paper in the case now pending had been stolen, which disabled the committee in the case from acting.

The motion was afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. McAleer, from the Fifth ward, presented a petition to change the name of certain streets, and it was referred to Committee on Survey.

Mr. Allison, on leave, offered a resolution of instruction to the Committee on City Property, to keep in his employ the superintendent of Penn Squares until the squares are taken possession of by the Building Commission. Passed.

Mr. Baldwin offered a resolution of instruction to the Finance Committee, to report an ordinance creating a temporary loan for the paving of Broad street with improved pavement. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution asking for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the disappearance of a certain paper. Referred to Committee on Law.

Mr. Dingee offered a resolution inquiring of the Chief Engineer the reason for the suspension of the work furnishing additional water facilities to the northwest section of the Twentieth Ward. Referred to Committee on Water.

Mr. Oram offered an ordinance, authorizing the Committee on Markets to appoint a clerk to the market on Market street, above Thirtieth, at a salary of $250 a year. Referred to Committee on Markets.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance making an appropriation to the Law Department, to pay the salaries of certain Judges for the month of December, 1870. Passed.

Mr. Glenn, from the Committee on Police, offered an ordinance permitting the erection of a wooden church at the northwest corner of Camac and Norris streets. Passed.

Select Council bills being next in order, a resolution requesting the Commissioners of Fairmount Park to erect a fire-proof building in Fairmount Park for a public art gallery. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, a resolution requesting the Legislature to allow the remaining in this city of Rothermel's picture of the battle of Gettysburg. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, a preamble and resolution setting forth that sums of money were appropriated by the Councils of Philadelphia during the late war for raising troops, &c., amounting to above $11,000,000, and requesting the Legislature of the State to repay the amount to the city. Passed.

Adjourned.

—M. J. McEttrick is again attempting to walk 104 hours, consecutively, without rest or sleep, in Boston. Somebody suggested the other day that if he and his brother pedestrians would attempt to split wood or shovel sand for the same length of time, it might be of some advantage to somebody.

—The Royal Horticultural Society of England has been compelled by the pressure on its funds to dispose of a part of its gardens at Chiswick, the most valuable portion of its property in a scientific point of view. Among the articles sold were a number of fine trees, Pyramid Pears, Dwarf and Trained Apples, Filberts, Wellingtonias, Cupressus, Piceas, Arucarias, etc., in all no less than 12,757 plants, fetching about £600. The portion of the gardens which still remains covers about 33 acres; and the orchard will be reorganized on a smaller scale, and the trials and experiments, practical and scientific, will still be carried on. The Gardens were originally founded in 1821.

—*Nature* says: "Some time ago we announced that Sir Roderick Murchison had offered the munificent sum of £6000 for the endowment of a Chair of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh, on the understanding that the annual proceeds of this sum would be supplemented by a grant from Parliament. We are happy to state that Government has consented to this proposal, and has agreed to recommend an annual grant of £200. This desirable result (for which the University, we believe, is largely indebted to the earnest cooperation of its member, Dr. Lyon Playfair) will be welcomed as another evidence that our authorities are not so indifferent as they have been supposed to be to the claims of scientific education."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·23	MOON SETS	..
SUN SETS	4·55	HIGH WATER	6·22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

FOR AMERICA.

Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	21
Holsatia	Hamburg	New York	Dec.	21
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	24
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	24
S. America	Rio Janeiro	New York	Dec.	26
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	28
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	28
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	28
C.of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec.	31
India	Glasgow	New York	Dec.	31
Hermann	Bremen	New York	Dec.	31
Abyssinia	Liverpool	New York	Dec.	31
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Jan.	3

FOR EUROPE.

Rhein	New York	Bremen	Jan.	14
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	14
C.of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	14
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	14
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	18
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	18
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Jan.	18
France	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	21
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	21
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	21
C.of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Jan.	24
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	25
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	25
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Jan.	28
Washington	New York	Havre	Jan.	28
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan.	28
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	28
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Jan.	28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan.	14
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan.	14
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Jan.	14
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan.	18

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Almon Rowell, Nichols, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Ruth H. Baker, Loring, Matanzas, do.
Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, Trinidad de Cuba, Souder & Adams.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, 5 days from New Orleans via Havana, with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers from New Orleans:—Messrs. William Patterson, Samuel Wright, Samuel Stripple, William Redifer, Mrs. Adger and niece. From Havana:—Messrs. E. Y. Merrill, Joseph Brennan, J. B. Fuertes. In lat. 30 35 N., experienced a heavy gale from the northward; shipped large quantities of water, split sails, etc.

Schr Rescue, Hatfield, 25 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to Patterson & Lippincott.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Jan. 12—A. M.—Vessels in harbor unchanged since last night.

P. M.—Wind S. E.; very light. Thermometer, 56.

MISCELLANY.

Ship Saranak, Dunlevy, was up at Mobile 8th inst. for Liverpool.

Ship Great Pacific (Sal.), Law, from Callao for New York, which put into Valparaiso in July last in distress, repaired and sailed on the 26th Nov. for destination, under command of Captain Mayhew.

Ship Young America, Cummings, which arrived at San Francisco 8th inst. from New York, struck on a reef of rocks Oct. 2, off Cape St. Roque, where she remained over four hours. She was finally got off after a considerable quantity of her cargo was thrown overboard. The pumps were sounded but no leak found, and no damage of a serious nature was done to the vessel.

Ship Asia, Webster, at Glasgow from New York, experienced very stormy weather, lost sails, etc. and shipped several very heavy seas, washing away bulwarks, etc. Dec. 11 passed a derelict bark, of about 400 tons, painted black outside, with white ports, and having double topsailyards, with a long spar painted white on the mainroyalmast; all her spars were standing, and she did not appear waterlogged. The Asia could not board her, the weather being too heavy.

Br. steamer Ontario, Townsend, from Liverpool 23d ult., via St. Johns, N. F., at Boston yesterday.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, from Charleston 7th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 164 bales upland cotton, 61 tierces rice, 102 bales yarn and domestics, 42 bales rags, 5 hhds. old iron, 6 casks clay, and 14 pkgs.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, which arrived at Alexandria on Sunday evening, attempted to go to Washington on Tuesday evening, but was compelled to return after proceeding but a short distance above the city.

Steamer Francis, burned at Mobile, was an iron vessel of 986 tons register, built at Wilmington, Del., in 1864, and owned in New York.

Bark Kyrec, Halvorsen, fm Leith for Philadelphia, which put into Cadiz 18th ult. making water, had been compelled to take assistance to pump; she might have to discharge the whole of her cargo of railway iron.

Bark Minnie Campbell, Hankinson, hence for Bremen via Cowes, put back to Isle of Wight 28th ult.

Br. bark J. B. Duffus, Arnems, from New York for Antwerp, before reported ashore at Pendermarket, and probably a wreck, is stated in a London despatch of the 11th inst. to have been got off undamaged.

Hell Gate, for the first time this winter, was considerably blocked up with ice on the 10th inst., impeding navigation, no vessel being able to go through without the assistance of steam power. Steamers found it difficult to plough through the heavy ice.

There were in the port of New York on Wednesday, 11th inst., 595 vessels, viz.:—67 steamers, 51 ships, 128 barks, 80 brigs, and 270 schrs.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw]

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE.
3 2 1y] First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FRED. T. MECKE, H. J. DEAS

H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,

Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
W. W. LONGSTRETH, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the Survey, Regulation and Alteration of the following Public Plans of the City, are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871, at 10 A. M., at the Court House, main building of the State House, to consider said Surveys, Regulations, and Alterations, and any objections against the same may be made by any freeholder then and there.

The plans, in the meantime, may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.

Public Plan, No. 18.—Revision of the grades on part of the Fifth section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded
North by Allegheny avenue.
South by Lehigh avenue.
East by Kensington avenue.
West by Filmore street.

Public Plan, No. 44.—Rearranging the lines and grades of Thirty-fourth street from Market street to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Public Plan, No. 147.—Revision of street and grade lines in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, bounded
South by Wheat Sheaf lane.
West by Trenton avenue.
North by Bridge street.
East by Richmond street.

Public Plan, No. 171.—Original plan of the Regulation of the Seventh section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded
North by Cayuga street.
South by Erie avenue.
East by Twelfth street.
West by Germantown avenue.

Public Plan, No. 154.—Original plan of the Regulation of the First section of the Twenty-third ward, bounded
North by Erie avenue.
South by Lehigh avenue.
East by Ninth street.
West by Tenth street and Germantown avenue.

Public Plan, No. 234.—Original plan of the extension of Broad street from Chew avenue to County Line road.

Public Plan, No. 132.—Original plan of the First section of the late township of Bristol, Twenty-second ward, bounded
North by Fisher's lane and Rockland street.
South by Annsbury avenue and Wingohocking creek.
East by Second street.
West by Sixth street.

Public Plan, No. 204.—Original plan of the Ninth section of the late borough of Germantown, Twenty-second ward, bounded
North by Gorgas street.
South by East Washington avenue.
East by Township Line Road.
West by Chew street.

Public Plan, No. 139.—Original plan of the Second section of the late Blockley township, in the Twenty-seventh ward, bounded
North by Market street.
South by Baltimore avenue.
East by Fifty-second street.
West by Fifty-seventh street.

Public Plan, No. 47.—Original plan of the Third section, survey and regulation late township of Blockley, Twenty-seventh ward, bounded
North by Market street.
South by South street.
East by Forty-seventh street.
West by Sixty-fourth street.

Public Plan, No. 121.—Revision of the grades on Thompson street, from Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first street, in the Twentieth ward.

Public Plan, No. 227.—Original plan of Low Water Line and Soundings between Greenwich Point and Broad street, and west of Broad street in the First and Twenty-sixth wards.

Public Plan, No. 238.—Plan of the resurvey of a part of the Second and Third wards, bounded
North by German street.
South by Wharton street.
East by Delaware river.
West by Passyunk road.

THOS. J. WORRELL,
1 9 City Solicitor.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 220 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON,
No. 19 WILLIAM Street,
New York,
ISSUE
Credits for Travellers
IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3mt

CITY OF BALTIMORE

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60t Finance Committee.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark, Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh, George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester, Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark, J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmw]

GROCERIES, ETC.

LITIZ
CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to
2 1 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable terms. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

No. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

SÆNGERBUND

GRAND BAL MASQUE,

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL PROCESSION will commence at 9 o'clock.

TWO ORCHESTRAS, under the Directorship of CARL SENTZ and H. OBERKIRCH.

CATERERS—C. GREINER and A. REISTLE.

Tickets, $5, admitting one Gentleman and Lady. Additional Ladies' Tickets, $1 each; for sale at North's Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street; News Stand at Continental Hotel; at the Sængerbund Hall, and on the evening of the Ball.

☞Carriages will set down heads south, and take up heads north. 1 13 4t

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR
GRAND
BAL MASQUE.
THURSDAY, January 26,
at the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subscription Tickets, $5; Spectators' Tickets, 50 cents, at the following places:—
Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street.
North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.
Lee & Walker, No. 922 Chesnut street.
W. P. H. Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel.
J. Schubert & Co., No. 610 Arch street.
H. Schmit, No. 531 South Second street.
H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.
Haas & Trau, Southeast corner of Second and Coates streets.
And at the Hall of the Young Mænnerchor, Nos. 502, 504, 506 CHERRY Street.
1 13 14 15 19 21 23 25 26

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 13,
Last night but one.
Fourth appearance of MAD. LICHTMAY.
Richard Wagner's Romantic Opera,
DER TANNHAUSER,
with increased Orchestra and Chorus.

Elizabeth	Mad. L. Lichtmay
Venus	M'lle B. Roemer
Shepherd	M'lle Hadner
Tannhauser	Herr Bernard
Wolfram	Herr Vierling
Walter	Herr Habelmann
Biterolf	Herr Formes

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND MATINEE,
☞MARTHA.☜
☞MARTHA.☜
☞MARTHA.☜
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
FAREWELL NIGHT,
DER FREYSHUTZ,
DER FREYSHUTZ,
DER FREYSHUTZ,
with a star cast, new mise en scene, and Entirely new Scenery, by Russell Smith.
Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music and F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 13,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
THREE FINE PIECES.
HANDY ANDY,
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE,
RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
SATURDAY EVENING,
Miss Phillis Glover, the young and talented actress, Mr. Charles B. Thorne, Jr., and
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY,
in Bulwer's beautiful play of the
LADY OF LYONS.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository, at No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, NINTH AND WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 13,
eighth night of
THE GREAT CITY;
A STORY OF LONDON LIFE,
THE IMPORTED SCENERY,
painted on the spot expressly for the management of this theatre, by the distinguished artist, Mr. J. Johnson, will present
BEAUTIFUL AND ACCURATE VIEWS
of the British Metropolis in the present day.
SATURDAY—GREAT CITY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), EVENING, Jan. 13,
last night but two of
COQUETTES; OR, THE TWO JONESES.
Mrs. John Drew..........as..........Mrs. Arthur Minton
Aided by the full company.
SATURDAY. DOUBLE BILL.
THE COQUETTES AND A DRAMA.
On Monday—LOST AT SEA,
With all its grand effects.

AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street, North of CHESNUT.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 13,
RUFUS ADAMS
Respectfully announces that a number of his pupils have tendered him a
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
And, in their various characters, will sustain him as
"SHYLOCK,"
In Shakespeare's Comedy
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
After the Comedy
A BALLAD.
The whole to conclude with the amusing Farce
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Reserved seats, one dollar each, may be had at North's, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the door.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock. 1 11 3t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

CIRCUS—TENTH AND CALLOWHILL STS. Athletic Sensation of the World.
D'ATALIE lifts and sustains with his teeth a barrel containing 40 gallons; ANGELA, the Fascinating Herculean Lady, will hold a loaded cannon, weighing 600 pounds, while being discharged by YOUNG ZEPHYR, and PEDANTO, the "Man Fly," walks with head downward in the air, and the FULL CIRCUS TROUPE and astounding Novelties and Wonders. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Admission as heretofore.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until furthernotice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

BIERSTADT'S LAST AND GREATEST PICTURE, "THE EMERALD POOL,"
on exhibition at Earle's Galleries,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
Admission—Season tickets, $1; single tickets, 25 cents. 1 5 1m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
SAM RYAN as..........RIP VAN WINKLE
AND
IRISH OUTLAW.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American*, *Inquirer*, *Ledger*, *Press*, *Age*, *Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE SUBURBAN SARCASM.

WHEN the House bill providing for an international exposition at Philadelphia was under consideration in the Senate yesterday, the Senators from New York made a characteristic and contemptible display of petty jealousy, and Cockadoodle Conkling especially distinguished himself by a clownish rehearsal of the stale and stupid sarcasm that Philadelphia is a suburb of New York. The best talent of that extraordinary city having, after ages of profound thought and intense cogitation, finally produced this brilliant idea, it is made to do duty on all possible occasions. When a New York journalist wishes to rise to the height of metropolitan sublimity, he pitches into Philadelphia and dishes up the silly slander that she is a suburb of the unhappy municipality over which Tammany Hall domineers. When Blubbering Brooks, in the House of Representatives, attempts an unusually absurd display of his vapid oratory, he dives deep into the vast depths of his consciousness, and fishes up the profound remark that Philadelphia is a suburb of New York. The Senate, as the chosen arena of dignified discussion, also inspires Cockadoodle Conkling with the ambition to make a majestic display of his brilliant intellect, and, as its best emanation, he lays upon the altar of a grateful country the noble sentence that Philadelphia is a suburb of New York. As the Mahommedans are taught that great is Allah and Mahomet is his prophet, so the journalists and politicians of Gotham perpetually repeat, as part of their purse-proud and narrow-minded catechism, the dogma that great is New York and Philadelphia is her suburb. In this sublime faith Blubbering Brooks, Cockadoodle Conkling, and the scrubs of New York journalism live, move, and have their being. It cheers their hours of despondency when Tammany Hall threatens to squeeze out their very life-blood; it consoles them when rottenness and rascality invite upon the city of tenement houses, gambling hells, and bribed judges the doom of Sodom and Gomorrah; it encourages them when pestilence stalks abroad in their midst, and makes their contracted island the most unhealthy abode ever adopted by any considerable body of mankind; and it lights the dull torches of their feeble and flickering intellects when weak ambition prompts them to attempt to be sarcastic. As a staple illustration of the quintessence of New York wit, nothing could be better than their favorite remark; and as an illustration of New York truthfulness it cannot easily be surpassed. But if it were capable of any amendment, the best addition would probably be a compliment to the parrots who perpetually repeat it, and the phrase as amended should go before the country in something like this formula:—Great is New York; Philadelphia is her suburb; and great are Blubbering Brooks and Cockadoodle Conkling for proclaiming these great truths in the National Capitol.

YEARS AGO a brilliant author, in a sensational article, treated murder as one of the fine arts, and in these modern days his apparently fantastic idea finds a practical illustration, not only in the imputed crime of Dr. Schoeppe, but in the career of Ruloff, who has just been convicted of murder at Binghamton, N. Y. Ruloff, like Schoeppe, is a man of learning. He spoke and wrote seven languages, had figured at various times and places as an acute lawyer, and had written learned works as well as studied many things. He has nevertheless been nearly a long-life criminal; part of his career has been spent in State Prison as a convict, and he has just been found guilty of a murder perpetrated when he was attempting to commit a burglary. Accused of an aggravated murder years ago, he then escaped the dread penalties of the law to incur them in his old age, after having perpetrated many crimes. If any new proof were needed that mere secular education does not furnish a safeguard against crime, Ruloff's case would furnish it.

THE SQUABBLE IN COMMON COUNCIL.

ON the organization of the new Councils, at the commencement of the year, the Republican aspirants for the Presidency of the Common Branch were Messrs. Henry Huhn and Louis Wagner. The former received the caucus nomination and was fairly elected, and all the ordinary rules of courtesy and propriety would seem to require his opponent to be satisfied with the result, or at least to avoid giving public expression to his disappointment by endeavoring to embarrass Mr. Huhn in the discharge of his duties, and by impeding the public business in the Council Chamber. The public understands very well that the performances of Mr. J. S. Allen at the two last meetings of Common Council mean nothing more nor less than that Mr. Wagner is determined to annoy the President as much as he possibly can, and that he is merely using Mr. Allen as a catspaw. The last-named gentleman claims that Mr. Huhn promised in return for his vote to appoint him Chairman of the Highway Committee, and upon his own confession he stands convicted of having made a corrupt bargain, so that he is not entitled to, and will not be likely to receive, much sympathy in his disappointment. Mr. Huhn evidently did a very proper thing when he declined to make Mr. Allen Chairman of the Highway Committee, and the public interests are much more likely to be served as matters now stand than they would have been had Mr. Allen obtained the position to which he aspired. It should be clearly understood, however, by Mr. Allen and his backers in his quarrel with the President of Common Council, that the people of this city are not sufficiently interested in them or their grievances to desire a continuance of such squabbling as has taken place in the last two sessions of Common Council, and they will make a much better impression on the public and more surely advance their own interests by attending to the duties for which they were elected than by endeavoring to annoy Mr. Huhn upon every conceivable opportunity.

Mr. Allen yesterday endeavored to make a point against the President because his insulting letter of resignation from the Committee on Election Divisions was omitted from the record, and we hope the very decided vote of the chamber against him will convince both him and Mr. Wagner that they are not likely to get much sympathy or support from their colleagues in their spiteful warfare against the President. It was probably a great disappointment to Mr. Wagner that he was not elected President of Common Council, as it was to Mr. Allen that he failed to obtain the chairmanship of the Highway Committee; but from the manner in which they have behaved, the public will be very decidedly of the opinion that it was a very good thing their ambitions were not gratified. At any rate, the Council Chamber is not the proper place for the ventilation of their private grievances, and they will confer a favor not only on their fellow-members but on the community at large if they will cease making themselves nuisances by the public discussion of matters about which no one is interested but themselves.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A BRILLIANT genius in the lower branch of the Ohio Legislature introduced a bill in that body a short time ago to make the reading of the Bible in the public schools unlawful, and this proposition was defeated yesterday by a vote of 14 yeas to 75 nays. This bill embodied as bad a backward step as modern ingenuity could well devise. Centuries ago the Parliament of England prohibited the reading of the Bible by laymen, under penalty of death, thus adopting the course which prevailed subsequently, for a long period, in various nations on the Continent.

But the spirit of a free people revolted against such a restriction, and now since it is practically abrogated in every civilized nation, after centuries of persecution, contention, and controversy, it is proposed to establish it, so far as the reading of the Bible in the public schools is concerned, in this country! Absurd retrogression could not much further go. If school boards, in the exercise of the superior wisdom with which they are usually abundantly blessed, choose to ignore or prohibit the reading of the Bible in the schools under their immediate supervision, such a step, though bad enough, will only have local significance; but when a great Commonwealth like Ohio is asked by one of her legislators to make the reading of the Bible in all the public schools throughout her length and breadth unlawful, and when such a proposition receives even 14 votes, we may well begin to ask where we are drifting, and what new monstrosities of legislation are yet in store.

IN the National House of Representatives yesterday, a bill for the better care of cattle in transit by railroad or other means of transportation was under discussion. The principal objection to it seemed to be that it would interfere with the enactments of the several States, and that the subject was one that had best be under the control of the State governments. It is certain that a law of Congress would be more productive of good than a series of conflicting enactments by the different States; and that it would be better both for the railroad companies and for the dumb beasts in whose interests it is proposed. The matter is one that certainly deserves the attention of Congress, as animals undoubtedly suffer greatly from want of proper care in transportation, and a wisely-prepared series of regulations that would aid in promoting their comfort and in delivering them in good condition to consumers would meet with the approval of the people of the country. Any law passed by Congress, however, should be carefully considered in all its bearings, so as not to embarrass the railroad companies any more than is necessary on the one hand, and so as to insure proper treatment for the animals upon the other. The arguments that have hitherto been advanced in the House of Representatives have been rather of the don't-care order, whereas the subject is better worthy of the thoughtful regards of Congress than many over which members are disposed to wax eloquent.

HON. ANDREW DICKSON WHITE, LL.D., who has accepted a position on the San Domingo Investigating Commission, is a young and rising man. He is, we believe, a native of Syracuse, New York, and is under forty. He was educated at Yale College, at which institution he graduated in 1853, with high honors. He then devoted some time to travel in Europe, passing several months in Russia, and becoming thoroughly conversant with the internal affairs and people of that country. On returning to the United States he accepted the Professorship of History and English Literature in the University of Michigan, which he continued to hold until he was selected by Mr. Cornell to act as President and organizer of the new Cornell University at Ithica, New York. In the organization of this institution he has endeavored to make the practical predominate, and the success which the University has already attained is a proof of his educational skill and foresight. During the late war President White passed a year in Europe, devoting his time and energy to the dissemination of correct ideas of the great struggle on this continent, in which course he had the direct countenance and encouragement of President Lincoln. He made frequent addresses to large audiences in London and other English cities, and published a vigorous pamphlet which had an enormous circulation. Subsequent to his return to the United States he served two terms in the State Senate of New York, the only occasion on which he has participated actively in political life. President White has contributed frequently to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other leading periodicals. Among his articles in the *Atlantic*, those on Cardinal Richelieu and Thomas Jefferson were masterpieces of historical writing. He is a fluent and vigorous speaker, and possesses a rare degree of oratorical power.

SNOW ON THE ROUTE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The following opinion of W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., United States Civil Engineer, in regard to the comparatively small quantity of snow on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is worthy of attention:—"There is evidence enough to show that the line of road, on the general route herein described, will, in ordinary winters, be much less encumbered with snow where it crosses the mountains than are the passes at more southerly points, which are much more elevated above the sea. The difference of five to six degrees of latitude is more than compensated by the reduced elevation above the sea level and the climatic effect of the warm ocean currents from the equator, already referred to, ameliorating the seasons from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains. An examination of the profile of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific lines between Omaha on the Missouri river, and Sacramento, California, a distance of 1775 miles, shows that there are four main summits—Sherman summit, on the Black hills, about 550 miles from Omaha, 8235 feet above the sea; one on the Rocky Mountains, at Aspen summit, about 935 miles from Omaha, 7463 feet; one at Humboldt mountain, about 1245 miles from Omaha, 6076 feet, and another on the Sierra Nevada, only 105 miles from the western terminus at Sacramento, 7062 feet; whilst from a point west of Cheyenne, 520 miles from Omaha, to Wasatch, 970 miles from Omaha, a continuous length of 450 miles, every portion of the graded road is more than 6000 feet above the sea; being about one thousand feet, on this long distance, higher than the highest summit grade on the Northern Pacific Railroad route, whilst for the corresponding distance on the Northern Pacific route, the average elevation is under 3000 feet, or 3000 feet less. The highest summit on the Northern Pacific line is about *three thousand feet* lower than the Sherman summit on the Pacific line.

"It is the general impression in the States, an impression entirely natural, that the farther we go north the deeper the snow, but on this line the modifying and controlling influences of the mild climate which pervades the Pacific slope and the interior along this latitude, combined with the greatly reduced elevation of the range of country to be occupied, and the low summits of the back-bone mountains to be passed, tend to confirm the favorable statements of intelligent gentlemen who have long been familiar with the regions in question."

OBITUARY.

Hon. Ephraim Banks.

Hon. Ephraim Banks, a prominent public man of this State, died on January 6, at Lewistown, aged seventy-eight. He was born in Lost Creek valley, in what is now the county of Juniata, on January 17, 1791. For a time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but in 1817 he was appointed by Governor Findlay Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Mifflin county, and removed to Lewistown, where he resided for the balance of his life. He studied law under the late Alexander A. Anderson, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1821. He represented Mifflin county in the Legislature in 1828-29-30, and in 1836 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was elected Auditor-General of the State in 1850, and was re-elected in 1856. This was the last public office held by him; but during the balance of his life he took an active interest in public affairs. Mr. Banks was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, and he will be remembered as an honorable and public-spirited citizen.

NOTICES.

NOTE THE FACT!
ALL
CLOTHING BUYERS.
BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market street,
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth streets,
SELL EVERY ARTICLE
UNDER
A
FULL GUARANTEE
THAT IT
CANNOT BE BOUGHT
LOWER
ANYWHERE ELSE,
Will Take Back Goods
and
Refund the Money
if
Dissatisfied.

LAST GRAND REUNION
OF THE
"OLD HIBERNIA"
Fire Engine Company,
No. 1,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Monday Evening, January 16, 1871.
Cards of Admission,
FIVE DOLLARS.
1 10 6trp

CLOTHING.

IT IS GOING!

THE WINTER STOCK
OF ARTISTICALLY MADE
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

Great Brown Hall
CLOSING OUT! OUT! OUT!
CLOSING OUT! OUT! OUT!

Great Brown Hall
PRICES DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!
PRICES DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

Great Brown Hall
MAKING ROOM! ROOM! ROOM!
MAKING ROOM! ROOM! ROOM!

Great Brown Hall.
NOW FOR BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
NOW FOR BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
Tailors
And Dealers in
Ready-made Clothing.
Suits,
Suits. $15·00.
Suits,
Overcoats $10·00 Overcoats
to
Overcoats $15·00 Overcoats
and upwards.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

$200,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,

Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold at Sheriff's sale, which breaks their lease. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30·00
White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	21·50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7·00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8·00
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces (cups with handles)	1·00
Stone China Dining Sets, 96 pieces	9·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	3·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	4·00
Stone China Chamber Sets	2·50
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 1 13 s.uth1m

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

A COPARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY FORMED between the undersigned, who propose to carry on A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51 and 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the style of DUNN BROTHERS.

J. H. DUNN,
R. M. DUNN.

2d January, 18 1 2

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM sized House No. 2007 WALNUT Street. Back Buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order; with or without furniture. 1 11 10t*
S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT St.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mws PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING,
TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING,
QUILTING, GATHERING, AND
SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING,
EMBROIDERING ON THE
EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AND EYELET HOLE
WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.,* No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.

All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,

H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
1 2 tuf2strp PHILADELPHIA.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.
CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT.

Incorporated 1804.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH A PROVISION OF THE CHARTER OF THE COMPANY:—

Amount of Marine Premiums written to January 1, 1871	$98,348·19
Amount of Marine Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	36,524·17
Amount of Fire Premiums written to January 1, 1870	44,909 87
Amount of Fire Premiums unearned to January 1, 1871	37,237·18
	$214,019·34
EARNED PREMIUMS during the year ending as above—	
Marine Risks	$99,726·37
Fire Risks	42,846·90
Interest on Investments and Salvage	20,027·62
	$162,600·89
LOSSES AND EXPENSES, Etc., during same time:—	
Marine Losses	$79,707·20
Fire Losses	33,529·27
Reinsurances and Commissions	17,358·33
Return Premiums	6,599·61
United States and other Taxes	2,976·54
Rents, Salaries, and Expenses	12,220·09
	$152,382·07
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1871:—	
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Bonds	$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Bonds	15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 1889	14,200·00
" " " " 1883	3,500·00
" " " Mortgage 6 per cent. 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds, 6 per cent	14,610·00
Pennsylvania Railroad first Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent	1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,900·00
Pennsylvania Canal 6 per cent. Bonds	11,500·00
Pittsburg Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds	7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds	4,500·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	5,000·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650·00
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000·00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200·00
106 shares Pennsylvania Canal Campany	5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800·00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	800·00
4 shares American West India Company	400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000·00
1414 shares Union Trust Insurance Company	14,140·00
Sundry Scrip of Insurance Companies	1,000·00
Par value	$202,400·00
Market value	$188,868·25
Bills receivable	27,633·25
Sundry accounts due for Premiums	14,534·73
Cash	24,361·66
	$255,397·89

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	John Moss,
A. E. Borie,	Lemuel Coffin,
Newberry A. Smith,	J. H. Tilge,
William C. Kent,	W. D. Winsor,
Henry Lewis,	Charles D. Reed,
J. P. Steiner,	Isaac Hough,
Edward L. Clark,	R. D. Howard,
George Lewis,	Alex. E. Fergusson,
Samuel C. Cook,	Paul Pohl, Jr.,
Charles Wheeler,	C. Heiskill,
S. Deibert,	D. W. Chambers,

Sol. Townsend.

RICHARD S. SMITH, Pres't.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

JANUARY 5, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding scrip, free of taxes, payable on demand.

1 10 12t JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS
OF THE
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
of Philadelphia.

Real Estate, No. 108 South Fourth st	$45,000·00
Bonds and Mortgages	180,914·01
United States 6s of 1881	115,000·00
do. 5-20s of 1862	300·00
do. do. 1864	50,100·00
do. do. 1865	72,000·00
do. do 1867, January and July	94,500·00
Pennsylvania R. R. 1st mortgage 6s	10,000·00
Camden and Amboy R. R. Co.'s 6s	7,000·00
Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.'s 6s	6,000·00
Salem Co. (N. J.) 6 per cent. bonds	800·00
226 shares Central National Bank	22,600·00
100 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	10,000·00
80 shares National Bank of Republic	8,000·00
13 shares Lehigh Valley R. R.	650·00
50 shares Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co.	3,000·00
50 shares Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Co.	2,500·00
Loans on Collateral Securities	684,362·29
Premium Notes secured by Policies	100,147·96
Sundry Securities held in trust for collection of interest	89,912·25
Cash in Bank and Drawer	53,499·02
	$1,505,787 36

ROWLAND PARRY,
1 12 3trp ACTUARY.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the Act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842.

Bonds and Mortgages	$393,670·00
Bills Receivable	27,855·00
Philadelphia City Sixes	97,135·40
Philadelphia City Fives	4,988·75
Pennsylvania State Loan	36,000·00
Pittsburg Sevens	16,000·00
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535·00
Cincinnati Sixes	10,990·00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000·00
United States Loan, Five-twenties, 1867	30,090·00
Philadelphia Bank, 284 shares	24,340·26
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000·00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,600·00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,897 73
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	998·88
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, 500 shares	22,957·38
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Loan	10,982·50
Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.'s Loan	53,493·55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.'s Loan	24,600·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Loan	27,932·50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Co.'s Loan	18,500·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Loan	28,350·00
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Co.'s Loan	22,252·50
West Jersey Railroad Co.'s Loan	9,725·00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Loan	34,879·00
Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Loan	19,244·41
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.'s Loan	8,602 80
Delaware Division Canal Co.'s Loan	17,615·00
Real Estate, No. 510 Walnut street	30,000·00
Cash	15,138·55
	$1,030,574·91

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Sec'y.
January 9, 1871. 1 10 6trp

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Don Giovanni" by the German Troupe.

The largest audience of the season was attracted last evening by the performance of Mozart's great opera of *Don Giovanni*, a work that never palls upon the taste, and that is always well worth hearing no matter how imperfectly it may be rendered. The performance last evening, like those previously given by the German troupe, was distinguished by a general evenness of merit rather than by any great qualities. There were imperfections, especially in the concerted passages, none of which were perfectly sung, but, taking it as a whole, the opera was better done than it frequently has been, while two of the principal *roles*, "Donna Anna" and "Leporello," were sustained by thoroughly competent artists, Madame Lichtmay and Carl Formes. The lady sang with admirable dramatic expression, and it is worthy of note that she introduced the celebrated "letter aria" which has been omitted of late years on account of its difficulties by every *prima donna* except Madame Parepa-Rosa. Carl Formes has long been celebrated as one of the best representatives of "Leporello" on the stage, and as he was in excellent voice last night, his performance was greatly enjoyed. The part of "Zerlina" was creditably represented by Mad'lle Haffner, although she is far from being equal either as an actress or singer to many of the artists who have appeared in it. The weakest performance was that of "Donna Elvira" by Mad'lle Roemer, whose vocal abilities were scarcely equal to the requirements of the *role*. The other parts were creditably sustained, Mr. Bernard appearing as "Don Octavio," Mr. Vierling as "Don Giovanni," and Mr. Franosch as the "Commander."

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Wagner's romantic opera of *Tannhauser* will be performed by the German troupe, with the following cast:—"Elizabeth," M'me Lichtmay; "Venus," Mad'lle Roemer; "Shepherd," Mad'lle Haffner; "Tannhauser," Mr. Bernard; "Wolfram," Mr. Vierling; "Walter," Mr. Habelmann; and "Biterolf," Mr. Formes.

A matinee will be given to-morrow, when *Martha* will be performed, with M'me Lichtmay, Miss Clara Pearl, and Messrs. Habelmann and Carl Formes in the leading *roles*.

The season will close to-morrow evening with Weber's romantic opera of *Der Freischutz*.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. and Mrs. Florence will have a farewell benefit this evening, when they will appear in *Handy Andy*, *Mischievous Annie*, and *The Returned Volunteer*.

To-morrow evening *The Lady of Lyons* will be given, with Mr. Charles B. Thorne, Jr., and Miss Phillis Glover in the leading *roles*.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Great City* will be represented this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Coquettes* will be performed for the last times this evening and to-morrow.

AT THE AMATEUR DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, Mr. Rufus Adams will appear this evening as "Shylock," in *The Merchant of Venice*. The performance will conclude with the farce of *The Loan of a Lover*.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening, the programme for which has been arranged to suit the tastes of a family audience.

A family matinee to-morrow.

AT THE CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, D'Atalie, "the man with the iron jaw," Mad'lle Angela, "the female Samson," Pedanto, "the man-fly," and other talented performers will appear this evening.

A matinee will be given to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the extravaganza of *Puss in Boots* and *All's Not Gold That Glitters* will be performed this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractive features will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. Sam Ryan will appear this evening in the dramas of *Rip Van Winkle* and *The Irish Outlaw*.

MR. CARL WOLFSOHN will give his third matinee to-day at the Foyer of the Academy of Music. The performance will commence at 4 P. M.

ROTHERMEL'S PAINTING of the Battle of "Gettysburg" may be seen at No. 1003 Chesnut street.

BIERSTADT's picture of "The Emerald Pool" is on exhibition at Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

TEMPERANCE MEN ADMIT ITS UTILITY.—No attempt has ever been made, or ever will be made, to disguise the character of PLANTATION BITTERS. It contains alcohol; and no Bitter that does not contain alcohol is worth a rush. Water will neither preserve the virtues of tonic vegetables nor render them active in the system. This is a chemical fact which no one competent to deliver an opinion on the subject will deny. Water tonics turn sour on the stomach, if they are not sour to begin with (which is frequently the case), and produce and promote indigestion, instead of curing it. Let it therefore be distinctly understood that PLANTATION BITTERS is an alcohol restorative. But mark this: it is strictly a medicine, not a beverage. It is to be taken in limited quantities and at stated times, like other remedies and antidotes, and therefore its use is in accordance with temperance law, as well with that "higher law" which renders it incumbent upon every being gifted with reason to resort to the best possible means of accomplishing a salutary end.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SOZODONT.—All dentrifices had their drawbacks until the salubrious bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," always up to the sticking point."

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MARRIED.

CLARK—BARGER.—On the 12th instant, by Rev. P. J. Blenkensop, S. J., AUGUSTUS T. CLARK to ADDIE C. BARGER, both of this city.

LUDWIG—MICHENER.—On the 12th instant, by Rev. George F. Wiswell, D. D., WALTER K. LUDWIG to FANNIE, daughter of Israel Michener, Esq.

DIED.

AUBIN.—On Thursday morning, 12th instant, THEODORE HARRIS, eldest son of Philip J. and Margaret P. Aubin, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2004 Walnut street, on Monday, January 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M. ***

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday morning, the 11th instant, Mr. JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL (member elect to the House of Representatives for the Seventeenth Legislative district of Pennsylvania), in the 39th year of his age.

Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Frankford Lodge, No. 292, A. Y. M., Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 63, and Morning Star Encampment, No. 3, I. O. of O. F., Wingohocking Tribe, No. 33, I. O. of R. M., and his relatives and friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, Sunday next, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 142 Sellers street, Frankford. ***

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ BEAUTY, ACCURACY, TASTE, AT HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

☞ ILLUSTRATED LECTURE. J. M. HUTCHINGS (of Yo-Semite) will give a Lecture—Illustrated with the Finest Series of Views ever taken—on "The Wonders of Yo-Semite and the Big Trees of California," at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, near Twelfth, on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50c. To be had at GOULD & FISCHER'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1 9 mwfsm5t*

☞ THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH-SCHOOLS will take place in the Church, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 2·45 P. M., on Sunday, 15th inst. The programme comprises excellent music, Scriptural and catechetical recitations, rewards to children, and addresses by Rev. A. B. EARLE, the Evangelist; Rev C. N. PAYNE, Pastor of the Broad Street Methodist Church, and Rev. Dr. WILLITS. The public invited. 1 13 2t

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1871.

At the election held on the 10th instant the following gentlemen were elected DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year:—

E. P. Mitchell,
H. N. Burroughs,
Paul P. Keller,
John Wanamaker,
C. H. Duhring,
H. W. Gray,
Samuel K. Ashton,
William F. Hansell,
Robert B. Sterling,
Robert Morris,
Walter G. Wilson,
Edward T. Steel.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, EDWARD P. MITCHELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and JAMES T. MITCHELL, Esq., Solicitor.

1 13 3t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1871.

At an election held on the 11th day of January, 1871, the following-named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

Edwin M. Lewis,
John Ashhurst,
Anthony J. Antelo,
Lindley Smyth,
Richard C. Dale,
Joshua B. Lippincott,
J. Edward Farnum,
George W. Farr, Jr.,
William H. Woodward,
Charles H. Hutchinson,
Henry P. Sloan,
Thomas McKean,
George H. Kirkham.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

1 13 6t W. RUSHTON, JR., Secretary.

☞ THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1871.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, held on the 9th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
George A. West,
Nathan Hilles,
John W. Everman,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
Mordecai Buzby.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES RICHARDSON was re-elected President, and WILLIAM H. RHAWN Vice-President.

1 12 3t W. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1871.

At an election held January 9, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company for the year 1871:—

Henry D. Sherrerd,
Charles Macalester,
William S. Smith,
George H. Stuart,
Samuel Grant, Jr.,
Thomas B. Wattson,
Henry G. Freeman,
Charles S. Lewis,
Edward C. Knight,
John B. Austin,
Christian J. Hoffman,
Richard Dale Benson,
George H. Colket.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY D. SHERRERD, Esq., was unanimously re-elected as President of the Company.

1 12 6t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1871.

At an election for Directors, held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year:—

Thomas C. Hand,
Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,
Edmund A. Souder,
Hugh Craig,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
H. Jones Brooke,
Spencer McIlvain,
Henry Sloan,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,
Jacob P. Jones,
Joshua P. Eyre,
William G. Boulton,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
H. Frank Robinson,
Thomas P. Stotesbury,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
John B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

1 12 2t HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

ALL THE REST OF WANAMAKER & BROWN'S WINTER STOCK

Must soon be removed to make way for

Wanamaker & Brown's Spring Stock,

Already being purchased and manufactured.

Proposals for the removal of the same, in either job lots or single garments, will now be received by

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

And no reasonable proposition will be refused. For instance

For $8 to $30 You may remove one of Wanamaker & Brown's Fine Overcoats,
For $10 to $22 You may remove one of Wanamaker & Brown's All-wool Suits,
For $12 to $23 You may remove one of Wanamaker & Brown's Frock Coats,
For $8 to $18 You may remove one of Wanamaker & Brown's Skating Jackets,

FROM

OAK HALL, OAK HALL,
OAK HALL, OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS.

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.

THE MISSES

McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have now in store a full assortment of

Ladies' and Children's French Caps.

EMBROIDERIES.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Guipure Edgings and Insertings.
French Work Edgings and Insertings.

WHITE GOODS.

Pique, Cambric, Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss, French Muslin, Tarlatan, Laces, made-up Lace Goods, and every variety of desirable WHITE GOODS at a reduction in price.

INFANTS' OUTFITS on hand and made to order. 1 13 t2 1rp

FINANCIAL.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO.,
C. D'INVILLIERS,
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. 1 9 1 24t

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 1, 1871, COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,

DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [1 2 1m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,
3 26 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
25 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 265

SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

530 HARRISSON GRAMBO, 530

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [3 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Phila.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

In connection with our houses in New York and Washington, we have opened a Branch in London, under the above name, with

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,

Late Secretary of the Treasury,

J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a

General Foreign Exchange Business

INCLUDING

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS,
And the Issue of
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS' CIRCULAR LETTERS,
The latter available in any part of the world.

The above extension of our business enables us to receive

Gold on Deposit,

And to allow 4 per cent. in currency thereon.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK. [1 2 1 m

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s GENERAL MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 1 2 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR, THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

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BANKERS,

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THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE CONTROVERSY FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW—AN IMPORTANT PAPER BY LORD HOBART.

In the January number of *Macmillan's Magazine* is an important paper on the Alabama claims, from the pen of Lord Hobart, which is well worthy the attention of American readers. After giving a review of the origin of the controversy between the United States and England, and the negotiations carried on at the British Court by Messrs. Adams, Johnson, and Motley, Lord Hobart says:—

Such being the present position, what is the future fate of this question? It seems impossible not to admit that a nation which by its Senate or in any other manner rejects a convention, not only bearing the signature of its accredited representative, but, after important alteration to suit the views of its Government, approved by that Government, places itself *pro tanto* in a disadvantageous position before the world. Constitutional peculiarities may deprive such engagements of legal obligation, but cannot prevent them from being considered by public opinion as some kind of admission on the part of the nation that equitable terms have been offered to it, or, in other words, that a demand for further concession is exorbitant. The British Government, however, has with much wisdom and moderation refrained from insisting strongly on this view of the case, and contented itself with the requirement, the justice of which is sufficiently evident, that, as regards any renewal of the negotiations, the initiative should proceed from the American side. Assuming, then, at the instance of the American Government the negotiations will before long be resumed, it remains to inquire on what their success or failure may be expected to depend. Now, it is evident from the statements of Mr. Fish and of Mr. Motley, and indeed would be sufficiently clear without them, that though several reasons are given for the rejection of the treaty by the American Senate, the chief reason was the fact that the claims for which it provided a settlement were those of individual losers by the depredations of the Alabama and her kindred, no mention at all being made of any claim on the part of the Government of the United States against that of Great Britain for alleged breach of international duty. The United States consider, wrongly or rightly, that they have two distinct claims against us; one for the reimbursement of American subjects for the losses which they incurred on this account; the other, to some kind of redress, reparation, or *amende honorable* for the important assistance which (as they contend) was given to the Rebel States by the premature recognition of their "belligerency," and the subsequent negligence of the British Government to prevent some of its disastrous consequences by detaining the Alabama and other vessels in the ports of England. There can then be no doubt that, whatever other amendments it may be desirable to make in the convention, if a few words could be added to it providing for reference to an arbitrator of the questions, whether the conduct of Great Britain during the war involved any breach of international obligation—whether, if it did, the error was of a kind for which reparation could properly be demanded—and if so, what ought to be she nature of that reparation—a settlement of the dispute would at once ensue.

Now, if the state of affairs was simply this—that the United States had demanded of our Government reparation of some kind for the recognition of Southern belligerency, and our Government had replied by a distinct refusal—there would be very few Englishmen, probably very few persons on this side of the Atlantic, who would find fault with the reply. That on the English side of the question there are arguments of considerable force Americans themselves would admit, and the British Government has as good a right to hold that it is not responsible for that act and its consequences, as the Government of the United States has to a contrary opinion. But that is not the proposal now under consideration. That proposal is, that the question—which of these two opinions is right—should be referred to the judgment of a tribunal selected for its wisdom and impartiality. Whatever else may be thought of this proposition, it is one which undoubtedly merits the most anxious consideration. A nation deliberately rejecting such a mode of settling differences for which there is only one other settlement may have valid reasons for doing so, but (always supposing that a fitting arbitrator can be found) incurs very serious responsibility. In the disputes of private life, which cannot be made the subject of legal decision, it is commonly inferred that the disputant who refuses to submit the question to the friendly decision of a third person is the disputant who is in the wrong. This may very possibly not be the case; but there are, at all events, no unreasonable grounds for the inference. It might seem superfluous to repeat, but is too often forgotten—that to make concessions on a mere demand is one thing; to make concessions which have been pronounced just by a duly appointed referee is quite another. In the first case there is implied either an admission of the justice of the demand or a deficiency of power or of courage to resist it; in the second, neither the admission nor the deficiency. From concession, the result of arbitration, there can fairly be inferred neither a sense of culpability on the one hand, nor of weakness or fear on the other. In ordinary cases it is properly attributed to a just appreciation of what is due to the general interests, which requires that the members of a community shall abstain as far as possible from taking the law into their own hands.

THE POSITION OF AMERICA REASONABLE.

Judging from past discussions, the objections which will be taken on the part of England to this proposal are as follows:—The first is that we are so unquestionably in the right that there is no case, or shadow of a case, on the other side. But this argument (to which it may reasonably, though perhaps not conclusively, be replied, that if so we have no need to fear an adverse decision) appears now to be very generally considered as untenable. It seems, indeed, impossible to read the correspondence on the subject without perceiving that there exists at least some color for the American view. The statement that the recognition was precipitate derives, to say the least, some show of reason from the fact that of the great battles of the war not one had been fought when it occurred (which is saying, in other words, that the "civil war" had not then actually begun,) while the reasoning of our Government, that the United States themselves had, by blockading the ports in the hands of the Rebels, already declared their belligerency, is deprived in great part of its value by the further fact that the Queen's proclamation appeared before the issue of the complete Presidential authority for the blockade of the Southern ports. But even supposing that the recognition could not, in these respects, be considered as precipitate, is there no foundation for the complaint of the United States with regard to it? The answer is thought to be absolutely conclusive that they had blockaded the ports, and thereby themselves proclaimed the belligerency of the Southern States. But is it possible that a Government has not the power, at the outset of an insurrection, to blockade ports which may happen to have been seized by Rebels, without conferring upon them belligerent rights, and entitling them to the political status which those rights involve? How would it suit Great Britain to accept this doctrine for her own ports of Cork and Waterford, supposing them to have been suddenly seized by Irish rebels? Is it, or is it not the fact, that when these very United States were rebels against Great Britain, we blockaded some of their ports, and, so far from admitting that belligerent rights were thereby accorded to them, treated as a *casus belli* the admission of some of their cruisers into a foreign port? It is not here asserted that to these arguments on the American side no answer can be given on the part of Great Britain; it is not even asserted that they have not been answered by our Government in a manner which, to many persons, will not unreasonably appear conclusive; all that is contended for is that it is really absurd to assert that on this point the American Government is so absolutely and hopelessly destitute of all shadow of argument and all possible pretext for complaint that this is a case to which arbitration is wholly inapplicable. It is perfectly possible, and even probable, that Lord Clarendon's reply to Mr. Fish might be considered as conclusive by the arbitrator. What seems impossible is that any conceivable arbitrator at all qualified for the position should consider that there was absolutely nothing to be said on the other side. Another answer, supposed to be decisive as against the view taken by the United States in regard to the recognition is, that in his correspondence with foreign Governments on the subject, their Minister spoke of the insurrection as a regularly organized "civil war." But it is surely not difficult to see that this argument, though a fair weapon of controversy, is by no means unanswerable. The insurrection of the British-American colonies which led to their independence was as regularly organized; and if any one had said that those colonies had levied "imminent, flagrant, deadly war" against Great Britain, he would have said that which was neither very unnatural nor very inconsistent with the facts of the case: yet no one can imagine that such a statement would have prevented an immediate declaration of war on the part of Great Britain if any foreign State had dared to accord to the colonists the status of belligerency. On the whole, it seems impossible at the same time to pretend to impartial judgment, and to deny that, whether the view taken by the United States on this subject be erroneous or not, it rests upon some plausible foundation.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

The other great objection on the part of England will probably be that the proposed reference to the judgment of a neutral power of her right to recognize the belligerency of the revolted States would not be consistent with national self-respect. It is true that this objection has been so far invalidated as that, by the Clarendon-Johnson Convention, England had agreed that this grievance of recognition should be submitted to the arbitrator appointed to adjudicate upon the Alabama claims as one of the data for his guidance; but the difference in degree between this concession and the direct reference now suggested will be strongly insisted on. Nor can it be denied that such a mode of deciding such a question is more alarming to national susceptibilities than would be its decision by that time-honored tribunal which dispenses justice through the medium of explosive compounds. But the question is, which of these two methods is really most worthy of a great nation? If it were not for the strange hallucination which supposes that nations and individuals are amenable to different moral laws, it would be seen that this is a case in which the more peaceful course is also the most magnanimous. In civilized society, the man who, in disputes with his fellows, resorts to violence rather than to conciliatory interposition, is not the man who is most credited with a due sense of his own dignity. Nor is it easy to understand how a State, whose representative was the chief author of the paragraph in the protocol appended to the treaty of Paris, in 1856, and which expressed a hope on the part of the European powers that serious international differences would in future be referred to arbitration, can reject arbitration on an occasion such as this. That paragraph must have been intended, if it had any meaning at all, to counteract the undue sensitiveness of national honor; and it is not easy to perceive, if in applicable to this question of recognition, to what great international disputes it can ever be considered to apply. Reference to arbitration in such a case as this seems almost forced upon a nation which is neither so weak that it need be ungenerous, nor of so little account in the world that it need stake incalculable interests on points of international punctilio—a nation which, fourteen years ago, led the way in the onslaught against that pride of race which refuses to submit to judicial inquiry and has been the parent of the most calamitous wars that have desolated the world.

IMPORTANCE TO ENGLAND OF PEACE WITH AMERICA.

There is no need to insist, in the interest of a speedy and peaceful settlement of this unhappy dispute, on the general advantages of international amity, or on the special importance to England of a good understanding with the United States. But there are some considerations which are apt to be lost sight of, but which appear to recommend to us, in this instance, a course conciliatory to the extreme limits of conciliation. One of these is the fearful national loss and suffering which were really inflicted upon them, as well as that which, it may be erroneously but at all events devoutly, Americans believe to have been inflicted upon them by the conduct of England during the war. Whether that conduct involved any breach of international duty such as to furnish them with a right to reparation, may well be questioned—what cannot be questioned is that it cost them terribly dear, and that they believe it to have cost them dearer. Apart from the plundering and burning by Confederate cruisers, there can be no doubt that the escape of these vessels from England transferred in great part to England herself the carrying trade of the United States; and the blow thus dealt upon their mercantile marine appears to be one from which recovery is most difficult. Nor can there be any doubt but that the royal proclamation of neutrality gave in important respects assistance and encouragement to the Rebel cause, or what Americans consider, with what sound reason may well be disputed, that to this alone or mainly it was owing that the Rebellion was able to make head at all. The injuries thus sustained, or believed to have been sustained, by the United States do not make their demands just; but they constitute an important reason why England should consider those demands with the most careful attention, and should do all that can possibly be done, consistently with her own rights and true interests, to heal the gaping wounds, material and mental, which, however unintentionally, her hand has made.

CHARACTER OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Another consideration, of no trifling importance, is the character of the American people. Let any one consider the history, and, above all, the recent history of that nation. There is nothing, in modern times at least, with which it will not, for moral grandeur, favorably compare. An insurrection, formidable not only in numbers, but in foreign sympathy, and in the possession of almost all the disciplined forces and material of war, sprang suddenly into fierce and ominous life. It was no question between slavery and freedom (though that was a collateral issue,) but whether the vast dominion—the mighty fabric which was the pride of a free people, the admiration of the world, the refuge of liberty, and full of bright promise for the future of mankind—should stand firm on its pedestal or be shivered into fragments at their feet. Surprised and betrayed, disarmed and friendless, the nation never faltered. For long months it encountered with raw levies the disciplined forces of the South—for long months there poured from every loyal State the flower of the American youth, abandoning home, comfort, and prosperous industry to meet almost certain destruction in their country's cause. In ever-increasing numbers the untrained soldiers of liberty pressed forward at her call to fill with their lives the deadly interval required to redress the balance of the strife. When at last the tide turned, and victory declared for numerical force submitted to gradual discipline, no vengeful exultation marked her advent. Calmly, firmly, and thoroughly the great work was done. And when it ceased, the passionate excesses which have been the usual retinue of such triumphs were looked for by the world in vain. The people which had satisfied so grandly the test of adversity, passed still more grandly through the terrible ordeal of success. Not one drop of blood was shed in revenge for treachery and rebellion more pernicious and worse-founded than any which the world has seen. In sadness rather than in triumph, when the fight was done, the nation set itself resolutely to grapple with the difficulties which the fight had bred. No lust of military glory, no intoxication of military success, ruffled the steady current of that beneficent toil. Having saved their country, the vast triumphant hosts were hosts no more. The transformation was complete; the fierce and daring soldier became at once the quiet, industrious citizen; the Government, full armed for desperate resistance or majestic conquest, became the peaceful, conscientious laborer for a people's good. Now it is of course possible that a nation may have shown itself to be the possessor of so much wisdom and nobleness, and yet act unjustly towards a foreign State. But a claim, not destitute of all foundation, and persistently put forward in a temperate and conciliatory tone by the unanimous voice of a nation such as this, cannot be set aside as the product of mere arrogant impertinence, malignant hostility, or perverse self-delusion. It may be a claim, in the opinion of those upon whom it is made, quite inadmissible; it cannot be one which is no fit subject for impartial adjudication. The American people, thus calm in judgment, moderate in self-assertion, just and humane in spite of every temptation, zealous for the right, yet merciful to the perpetrators of wrong, is under the firm impression, whether well or ill-founded, that it is bound, in justice to itself, to demand reparation for certain acts of a foreign power. Upon this reparation, however, it does not insist; it only asks that some authority should be named by both parties who may pronounce upon its justice. The character of the proposition and of the proposer alike seem to counsel compliance.

FEELING IN AMERICA TOWARDS ENGLAND.

Another consideration which should influence in an important degree [the] decision of England upon this question is the feeling with which she is regarded by the American people. Vulgarity is not confined to Europe; and to envy, disparage, and vilify England is characteristic of American vulgarity. But to any one who will look a little below the surface, and take his impression of American opinion from other sources than rowdy newspapers, it must be evident that the great heart of the nation—the aggregate of thought and feeling which have made her what she is—yearns for sympathy and amity with ours. There is in the people of the United States a reverence, an admiration, even a filial affection, for the nation from which they have never forgotten that they sprang, which long years of mutual misunderstanding, recrimination, and suspicion have been unable to subdue. The people of the United States believe, rightly or wrongly, that we have inflicted upon them a grievous wrong, for which, by some means or other, it is incumbent on them if they can to obtain redress; but whoever has had an opportunity of observing them at all must see that it is by a sense of justice, and not by an impulse of vengeance or hostility, that their course is steered; and that if this dispute could be settled by arbitration, they would, though the decision of the arbitrator should be in our favor, welcome it with satisfaction as that which would obtain for them, without sacrifice of national rights or interests, the long-sought and intensely-valued friendship of England.

The object of this paper has been, first, to explain as clearly as possible the present position of the controversy; and, secondly, to inquire what ought to be the course taken by Great Britain as respects the solution which, or something like, it seems necessary for her either to accept, or to reject without hope of a final understanding. It is hardly to be imagined that the proposition for renewed negotiation, which must come from the United States, will be long delayed. And there is ground for confident hope that the fairness and moderation which have marked the recent conduct of the case by the English Government, aided by the good sense and enlightened patriotism of the English people as represented by a reformed Parliament, will before long bring about the consummation so ardently desired on both sides of the Atlantic—the reconciliation of great and kindred nations too long estranged.

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Statement of the Assets.

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$824,950. All of which are first mortgages on City Property .... $834,950·00

Loan Bonds.

301,100	United States Government Loans	325,932·50
161,000	Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310·00
50,000	New Jersey State Sixes	51,000·00
10,000	Delaware State Sixes	9,000·00
70,000	Connecticut State Sixes	70,000·00
200,000	Philadelphia City Loans	200,000·00
21,000	Cincinnati City Bonds	18,900·00
25,000	Cleveland City Bonds	23,750·00
3,000	Williamsport City Bonds	2,460·00
15,000	Dayton City Bonds	15,000·00
15,000	Pittsburg City Bonds	15,000·00
15,000	Columbus City Bonds	15,000·00
6,000	Bellefonte Borough Bonds	5,400·00
40,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, 1864	36,200·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds	4,650·00
40,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, First Mortgage	40,000·00
10,000	Delaware Railroad Co.'s Mortgage Loan	9,500·00
50,000	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Mortgage Bonds	47,500·00
70,000	Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds	73,150·00
15,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds	12,750·00
41,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Loans	33,960·00
37,000	Ches. and Del. Canal Co.'s Con. Mortgage Loan, 1886	35,150·00
20,000	Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Con. Mortgage Loan	14,400·00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Co.'s Loan	12,750·00
40,000	Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Tr. Co.	33,700·00
	Sundry Stocks and Loans	6,514·50

Stocks.

292	Shares Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Co.	21,900·00
239	Shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Co.	11,950·00
100	Shares Philadelphia Bank	15,700·00
228	" Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.	8,436·00
100	Shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	4,500·00

Miscellaneous.

Cash in Bank and Office (currency)		211,517·58
" " " (gold)	$63,209 62	
Premium thereon	6,320·96	
		69 530·58
Loans on Collateral Security		31,433·74
Notes Receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled		438,419 96
Accrued Interest and Book Accounts, all good		32,543·85
Premiums in course of transmission		50,656·92
Real Estate—Office of the company (Philadelphia)		30,000·00

Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1871 .... $3,050,535·61

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Philadelphia City Six Per Cent. Loan		15,070·00
Penna. R. R. Consolidated Mort. Bonds		14,287·50
Camden and Amboy R. R. Bonds		18,950·00
Lehigh Valley R.R. seven per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
United States 5-20 six per cent. bonds		5,360·00
Cash in Phila. National Bank and on hand		14,297·26
Due by Agents in course of transmission and Debts due in account		6,024·17
Revenue and Postage Stamps on hand		343·07
Interest and Rents accrued but not due	$7,848·07	
Due and unpaid	381·00	8,229·07
Total Cash Assets at this Date		$612,334·40

RECEIPTS IN 1870.

Premiums on Fire Risks	$124,045·14
Interest on Rents	29,629·62
Earnings on Cancelled Perpetual Policies, and Policy and Transfer fees	803·67
	$154,478·43

PAYMENTS IN 1870.

Losses by Fire	$17,622·12
Returned Premiums and Reinsurances	16,702·15
Taxes—U. S., State, and City—and Revenue Stamps	5,220·95
Printing, Advertising, Stationery, Salaries, Commissions, Travelling, Office and Miscellaneous Expenses	27,963·32
	$67,508·54

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro' Frazier,
J. M. Atwood,
B. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
J. H. Brown,
J. L. Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
W. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-Pres't.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
1 12ths21 JACOB E. PETERSON, Assis'nt Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .... 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·49.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwslm REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) .... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 .... $600,208·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomer
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

"THE PROVIDENT."

PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No 111 South FOURTH Street.

The dividend received by a policy-holder is the difference between the *actual cost* of insurance and the premium paid. This company is expressly required by its charter to divide every dollar of surplus thus arising among its policy-holders. It is therefore purely mutual.

The New York report for 1870 shows that the assets of this company are in the proportion of $1·50 to every $1 of liabilities, thus insuring perfect reliability.

It has received the approbation of the most learned actuaries, and is endorsed and recommended by many of the most prominent scientific and public men in the United States. An institution of a similar kind in England, the Friends' Provident Institution, has been wonderfully successful.

Its advantages in every respect, both as to safety, cheapness, terms of policies, etc., are not excelled. The prudent and economical management of its business, combined with the remarkable average longevity of its members, commends it to the confidence and favor of all classes of whatever denomination.

Call or send for circular. Agents wanted. An easy company to solicit for. 2 12 5pos;

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

LIFE ON THE PLAINS.

A Norther—The Character of Mr. Lo—Depredations of the Savages.

The following extract from a private letter written by an officer of the army stationed at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, under date of Dec. 11th, 1870, will be of interest:—

We are having a "norther," but I imagine you are as much in the dark concerning the significance of the expression as I was the first time I heard it. To fully appreciate what a norther is, you should be dropped on a good, wide, level prairie, twenty or thirty miles from any eminence, trees, or what might act as shelter; time, reveille; *en route*, north. In this situation you would fully appreciate what a norther is in about fifteen seconds. Owing to the difficulties to be surmounted in the way of time, distance, gravitation, and the approaching holidays, I am afraid you will have to be left in Philadelphia, and with the combined energy of infinite faith, boundless imagination, and inexhaustible credulity, produce a mental picture that may possibly portray the idea.

The prevailing winds of this country are southerly—generally southeast—and bring us the warm breezes of the Gulf. Consequently we wear the same clothing the year round, provided it is summer clothing. The day will be as pleasant as your beautiful June weather, about sunset, but just as the great illuminator is giving a farewell touch of gold to the tops of the purpled mountains, while the smokeless prairie fire, away off against the sky, makes one swear by Shadrach, Meschach, and Abednego, and everything is as quiet as though the sun was going down never to rise again, there will be a little leaden cloud, perhaps, off in the northwest. Should you see such a cloud, and be away from shelter, it is time you were ascertaining what sort of stock you ride, and how many more observations the bottom of your flask will stand. If you happen to be "home," not a moment should be lost by your "special artist" in transferring the woodpile from behind your house to the interior, for long ere it ought to be dark, a norther will be rattling down with a madness as if it had a million furies behind, lashing it on with hail and sleet. Northers are not the clear, cold, bracing winter winds of the north, laden with the snow-flakes; falling so softly and putting their victim into a cheerful, dreamy sleep as they chose him as their sacrifice. They are the furious north winds, rebellious brothers of Boreas, conquered and expatriated—driven from home never to return till they have washed out their sin in the vapor baths of gulf or ocean. You can imagine what a temper they are in, and how remorselessly cruel they are to any unfortunate whose life or happiness may be at their mercy. They do not numb: they hurt, that is the word—"hurt" just like toothache hurts, with no undulations of pain—granting once in awhile an imaginary reprieve. As for defending one-self against them, it is perfectly impossible, except behind a fortification wall of eighteen inches, and a roaring fire constantly replenished with fuel. Buffalo robes, blankets, clothing, or anything that offers a passive resistance is of no avail. Their only redeeming feature is their short life, for they seldom live more than three days. But you will never know what a "norther" is till you encounter one, and I can only mention as an addition to my wishes for many returns to you of Christmas, and an unlimited number of New Years, that you may also rest in profound ignorance of the "norther."

I see Commissioner Parker has been giving our neighbors, the Kiowas and Camanches, quite an unflattering testimonial in his late report. What a pity to treat the "poor Indian" so! Some people ungenerously call them "poor beggars," in a tone of pity that modulates itself into contempt. "If they are poor, is not that their misfortune? And whose fault but the white man's, driving away their buffalo with his steam-horses?" Beggars! They will never beg, if a good opportunity offers to steal. Not petty sneak-thieving, but wholesale or highway robbery. They are accused of killing people, too. Once on a time the contemporaries of J. Fennimore Cooper might have been so addicted, but now they never do anything else than murder. They are as vile and cowardly as they are mean and villainous-looking. They don't even profess to be friendly to the Texans, and they claim Texas to be out of the union still. In fact, they go so far as to syy it never was in, and murdering any one found unprotected in Teaas is perfectly legitimate slaughter. "Heap scalps—good medicine." A "heap" bullets applied internally would be much better medicine. In the winter, when grass has become hay, their ponies have to be foraged, and they are "good Indians," living up to their treaties so far as to eat all the rations the Government will give them or they can beg, forage their stock, and restrain from hostilities that are not *les affaires d'honneur*. In the spring, when grass is good, and their ponies can take them where game can be found, they are off like the wind, till they're on you like a whirlwind. To give you an idea of their method in conducting private vendettas, I will relate a case that has occurred lately. Satank, one of the Kiowa chiefs, lost a son in a fight with Captain McClellan last spring—three hundred and fifty Indians against sixty soldiers. In order to assuage the paternal grief incident to such a calamity, last summer, at the head of some twenty of his tribe, he attacked a mail-stage going to Texas, killed two men, and one of the mules; the other mule and the mail were captured. According to the custom among some of the redskins, he brought his captures here. The mail *sans* enclosures was given up, and the mule taken away from him. He got his mad up at this, also his back, and "made big talk" of what he's have to do to concilitate the shades of his departed son and the mule. He told up here, over in the store, only last Friday, how he did it, exhibiting one of three scalps he and his band had taken of three men they had killed down in Texas. Last night news was brought by a messenger from that State of how this murder was accomplished, and whom these detached capillary excrescences once adorned. It appears Satank's Biblical education has been sadly neglected, or the tree did not bend as the twig was inclined, or the admonitory fate of Ananias and Sapphira for the moment slipped his mind, or he did not cross his breath and give as an addenda, "the truth, whole truth, and nothing but the truth," for a rancho was attacked at night, with the following loss of inmates:—One man killed and scalped, two children killed outright, a boy aged two pierced with a lance through the shoulder—afterwards escaped—and two women pierced with arrows, scalped, and left for dead. A little while after the rest of the inhabitants were butchered. These things are better listened to than read; one hears much that cannot be written. The next day three more were killed and scalped while travelling south in a wagon—they were cattle-drovers returning from a successful trip to Kansas. The Indians got their scalps, as Satank said, but they did not get the $30,000 they had on their persons.

—The little disagreement among the Democratic officeholders in Connecticut has been removed, and the Hartford *Post* says Lieutenant-Governor Hotchkiss has been mollified, and has withdrawn his refusal to accept a renomination.

—A lady was fatally poisoned in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on the 7th inst. It is the old story of carelessness. She was ill, and asked her son to hand her the medicine prescribed for her; there were two bottles, neither labelled, and the son handed the wrong one.

—Forrest acted in Chattanooga, recently, and an envious Knoxville paper insists that when he appeared on the stage, and many of the audience saw that he upon whom they looked was not the cavalry leader, General N. B. Forrest, the only great man of the name of whom they had ever heard, they jumped to their feet and declared they had been sold.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS. PENNSYLVANIA.

Post Office Department,
Washington, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Sigierville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Sigierville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.,—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phoenixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phoenixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phoenixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2666 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
19 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P.M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 5·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 13, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as folows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g&Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown accom....	9·13
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train................	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train................	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg& Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g& Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading..........	8·00	From Pottsville.....	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville.........	3·15	From Reading.......	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation,	10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n,	8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·25 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after December 4, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Erie	9·00 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Erie	9·00 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves	Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" "	Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15† BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
6 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street.

(Until negotiations for a permanent and eligible location, now pending, are consummated, sales on the premises receive prompt and personal attention. 1 9tf

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M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
On Saturday Morning.

Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, a collection of very valuable paintings, including some choice pieces presented to the late Dr. N. Chapman by Joseph Bonaparte (Count Survilliers), among which will be found an original "La Charite," by Schidone, and a fine architectural picture by Canaletto; also, portraits of Chief Justice Marshall, by Inman, and of Dr. Rush, by Sully. The catalogue also includes 12 fine specimens of C. Kriegnoff, landscapes by Doll, H. Seefisch, W. Mayerheim, C. J. de Vogel, etc.; Aquarells by Verboekhoven, Professor Schroeder and Professor Guaglio; a fine marine by Lepoittevin, and a number of rare engravings.

The collection is arranged for inspection in the second-story salesroom of the auction store. 1 7 6t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,

Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

CATHARINE, Nos. 22, 24, and 26—Genteel Dwellings.

SEVENTEENTH AND ARCH, N. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.

THIRD AND CANAL, S. E corner—Tavern and Dwelling.

THIRD AND GIRARD Avenue, S. W. corner—Business Stand.

GREEN, No. 1506—Modern Residence.

CROWN, No. 248—Genteel Dwelling.

RICHMOND AND YORK, N. E. corner—Business Location.

STATE, East of Howard—Desirable Dwelling.

60 shares Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
6 shares Bank of North America.
50 shares National Bank of the Republic.
50 shares United Firemen's Insurance Co.
400 shares American Sewing Machine Co.
$2000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent.
25 shares Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit, and Insurance Co.; par $100 ($50 paid).
$5000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent.
10 shares Central National Bank.
115 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.; par $50.
58 shares Bethlehem Iron Co.; par $50. 1 13 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF A LIBRARY OF VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, MANIKIN, SKELETON, ETC.
On Saturday Afternoon,

At 3 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, second story, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern, the library of ladies' seminary, comprising a number of miscellaneous books; also, a large quantity of school books.

Also, an orrery, electrical machine, one manikin, cost $400; one skeleton, and other apparatus.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution on Thursday. 1 12 2t

Sale at No. 3724 Locust street.
NEAT WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, TAPESTRY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

January 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 3724 Locust street, West Philadelphia, will be sold the neat household furniture of a family removing from the city. 1 13 2t

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MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
No. 704 Chesnut street.

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 318 MARKET Street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.—Great sale of Circus property at Raleigh, N. C., on MONDAY, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayer's New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first-class circus:—

42 first-class Horses.
8 first-class Ring Horses.
3 first-class trained Pad Horses.
2 Trick Mules, the best in the business.
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1500.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles almost new.
A complete outfit of Entree Dresses, for ladies, men, and horses; Pads for horses, etc.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.

All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

T. E. LEE, Sheriff Wake county, N. C.

N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms. 12 29tJ30

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. 1871
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1871
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1871
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. 1871
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1871
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1871
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1871
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OUR MANUFACTURES.

The Progress Made in Ten Years—Comparison of the Census Returns of 1860 and 1870.

We published yesterday afternoon a preliminary statement of the manufactures of the city of Philadelphia for the year ending June 1, 1870, according to the returns of the recent census. These returns are subject to revision, and the aggregates will doubtless be considerably increased before they are incorporated in the final official report of the Census Bureau. Below we give the aggregates of the table published by us yesterday, in comparison with the returns for the year ending June 1, 1860, according to the official report of the census of that year:—

	1870.	1860.
No. of establishments.........	6,099	6,296
Horse power, steam...........	31,582	....
" " water...........	2,226	....
" " total...........	33,808	....
Hands employed—		
Males above 16 years	88,631	68,350
Females " " "	23,545	30,633
Children	7,356	....
Total.....................	119,532	98,983
Capital invested............	$205,564,238	$73,318,885
Annual cost of labor......	52,236,026	27,369,254
Annual cost of raw material	132,618,873	69,562,206
Annual value of products.	251,663,921	135,979,777

It is generally admitted that the manufacturing returns of 1860 were incomplete, and this circumstance affords proof of the incompleteness of the returns of 1870, as published. A decrease of 206 in the number of establishments is shown, as compared even with the imperfect returns of 1860, while it is apparent to every one that there has been a large increase during the past decade. But the returns of the 6000 establishments, in round numbers, given at the two periods show a most gratifying increase. The amount of capital invested has been almost trebled, the number of employes has increased more than one-fifth, the annual cost of labor and raw material has almost doubled, and there is shown almost a corresponding increase in the annual value of the products manufactured. The returns of 1860 do not give the horse-power of the establishments, and do not distinguish the ages of the employes, which omission accounts for the blanks in the above table.

A large proportion of the increase exhibited is confined to a few leading industries. Under the head of sugar refineries, the returns of 1860 give 8 establishments, with an invested capital of $1,546,000, an annual consumption of raw material valued at $4,844,950, and an annual product of $6,356,700. In 1870 there were 11 establishments with an invested capital of $3,494,000, a consumption of raw material worth $18,206,062, and an annual product of $19,581,374. The manufacture of carpets likewise shows a great increase. In 1860 there were 84 establishments, with a capital of $1,757,800, employing 2111 hands, consuming raw material valued at $1,194,622, and producing carpets valued at $2,601,325. In 1870 there were 205 establishments, with a capital of $2,363,650, employing 4715 hands, consuming $4,798,253 in raw material, and producing annually carpets valued at $7,397,636.

THE FICKEN SHOOTING CASE.—It will be remembered that last February a wealthy sugar refiner of this city named Ficken shot an innocent little boy for leaving a valentine under his door, and the youth will be a cripple for life. The perpetrator of this cruel deed gave $12,500 bail for his appearance, and then fled to Europe. In the usual course the bail was forfeited, and an execution was issued, but Ficken's private counsel, Messrs. Cassidy and William B. Mann, are now seeking to have the judgment of forfeiture stricken off, and for that purpose they some six weeks ago entered a rule, which stays the Sheriff's writ. Every Saturday since this rule has been upon the list, but his never been answered to, and yet the District Attorney, notwithstanding his recent action in regard to forfeited recognizances, has never insisted upon the rule being disposed of. Why is this?

THE OLD DODGE.—Daniel Gallagher, a cabman, has been committed to prison by Alderman Bonsall to answer the charge of extorting money from a drunken citizen. It seems that Gallagher was engaged to drive the citizen from the Baltimore depot to the upper section of the city. Instead of carrying out his contract he stopped at Ninth and Christian streets, and told the citizen that he had arrived at his destination. He then gave him a piece of paper, which he said would answer for his fare in the city railway. Gallagher was soon after arrested and committed, as above stated.

LIBEL.—A hearing takes place this afternoon, before Recorder Givin, in the case of Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, who is charged, on the oath of Robert F. Simpson, manager of the New American Museum, Ninth and Arch streets, with "uttering and publishing malicious libels, calculated and intended to injure deponent in his business, and hold him up to public scorn and ridicule."

Defendant will be represented by William B. Mann and Charles N. Mann, Esqs., while Charles W. Brooke and Henry M. Dechert, Esqs., will appear for the prosecutor.

THEFT OF RAILROAD IRON.—James Davis, residing at Fifty-second and Market streets, was arrested yesterday at Twentieth and Market streets, while in the act of selling railroad iron, the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was committed in default of $400 bail.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—This noon the Commissioners of Fisheries of Pennsylvania and New Jersey assembled again in secret meeting at the Girard House. The main question under consideration relates to concurrent legislation between the two States in regard to the fisheries on the Delaware.

STEALING A COAT.—John Murphy was taken into custody at Eleventh and Arch streets yesterday upon the charge of the larceny of a coat from a residence in that locality. The prisoner will have a hearing at the Central Police Station his afternoon.

DESTRUCTION OF A FRAME BUILDING.—A rickety old frame dwelling, owned by James Brannon, on Apple street, above Venango, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock this morning. Loss, $300.

ARM CRUSHED.—Edward Calvert, residing at No. 4519 Worth street, Frankford, had his arm caught and crushed in the machinery of Rowland's mill, where he was employed. The sufferer was removed to the Episcopal Hospital. The limb will have to be amputated.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Henry Dorrs (colored) fell on the ice at Cadwalader and Oxford streets this morning and seriously injured himself. The sufferer was removed to his home at Brinton and Jefferson streets.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest, at No. 717 Spafford street, upon the body of Sarah Godfrey (colored), aged four years, who died suddenly in the street.

WE HAVE received $5 from D. R. Humphries for the benefit of the widow of the late Captain Christian, in addition to the amounts previously acknowledged.

—There are several vacancies in the Naval Academy through the failure of appointees to pass the examination, but no further nominations can be made until after the meeting of the next Congress.

—Chicago is in the sulks because a young lady has presumed to lecture it on marriage and divorce when she has tried neither. She is told that there are any number of people in Chicago who have tried both.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The San Domingo Business.

Another Commissioner Wanted.

Gen. Sigel Withdraws.

The Indian Affairs Investigation.

The Loss of the Saginaw.

Affairs at Harrisburg.

The Nagle and Evans Elections.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Liquor Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Boutwell was before the Ways and Means Committee today for the purpose of securing some supplemental legislation relative to the tax on brandy, gin, and rum. It appears that by some flaw in the wording of the law the tax on rum is two dollars and a half, when it should be two. The Secretary desires to make the tax on all these liquors uniform.

San Domingo Commissioner Wanted.

The President has not yet been able to secure a third person on the San Domingo Commission. Several to whom it had been offered declined today by telegraph. Owing to this unexpected delay there is some doubt as to whether the Tennessee will be able to sail on Monday, as arranged. The President, on being asked whether it was his intention that this Commission should return before the 4th of March, replied that that was a matter altogether with the Commission. He did not conceal the fact that it was his desire to have action at this session, but he did not know whether it was possible.

The Apportionment Bill.

There is so much difference of opinion in the House Judiciary Committee with regard to the Apportionment bill that it is doubtful if it will be reported at this session. The principal differences are with regard to the number of members of the House of Representatives and the time when the bill shall go into effect.

Mr. William Welsh and Indian Affairs.

The charges preferred by Mr. William Welsh against the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, thirteen in number, are regarded as very strong and of a serious character by the Committee on Appropriations. Investigation will begin next Tuesday, and in the meantime General Parker is busy preparing his defense.

Admiral Porter's Nomination.

It is the intention of the Senate to-day to dispose of the case of Admiral Porter, and for this purpose there will be an early executive session to-day. There is no doubt among Porter's friends but that he will be confirmed.

Official Particulars of the Loss of the Saginaw.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Secretary of State has received a despatch from our Minister at Honolulu, dated at that place December 27, received by way of San Francisco, saying the steamer Saginaw was a total wreck on Ocean Island October 29. All hands were saved, with three months' provisions at quarter rations. Water, seal, and birds were abundant. On the 18th of November a boat was sent to Honolulu to obtain relief, with William Halford, John Andrews, James Muir, and Peter Francis. On December 19 the boat upset on the surf at the island of Kanai, of this group.

All were drowned with the exception of Halford. All the bodies were recovered with the exception of that of Francis. Halford reached Honolulu the 24th of December, with a tin case of despatches, which are forwarded by this mail. The Minister says he has despatched a schooner and a steamer, which sailed on the 24th and 26th of December, with ample supplies for the rescue. Ninety-three persons from the wreck are on Ocean Island.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Preble and Master Clay have been ordered to the Ticonderoga; Lieutenant-Commanders Yates, Sterling, and Day are detached from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Ticonderoga: Lieutenant Talcott, Jr., and Master Glover are ordered to the Ticonderoga.

General Siegel Withdraws from the San Domingo Commission.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A letter has been received from General Siegel, withdrawing his acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of the Commissioners to Dominica, on the ground, it is said, he is not sufficiently versed in the Spanish language, as required by the joint resolutions.

The third Commissioner had not at noon today been appointed.

The Senate went into executive session at 1 o'clock on Porter's nomination to be Admiral.

FROM EUROPE.

Destructive Results of the Paris Bombardment.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Despatches from Paris of January 9 and 10 confirm the destructive effect of the enemy's guns in the neighborhood of the Luxembourg. The destruction of buildings in that neighborhood is everywhere visible. The northwest suburban part of the city is in ruins.

The damage to buildings in the neighborhood of St. Jacques is great, and the general impression was that neither life or property in the vicinity was safe. A battery at Clamart is doing the Prussians good service. Shells undoubtedly reach the Place de la Concordie.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A fire this morning destroyed the cooper shop of S. T. Briggs, on Rutgers slip. The building was owned by Heckel Bros.; loss, $20,000. Stable No. 23 Tenth avenue was burned, with five horses; loss, $6000.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Cotton quiet and weak; sales 2000 bales at 15½c. Flour very firm; sales of 10,000 bbls. State at $5·40@6·65; Ohio at $6·20@6·75; Western at $5·40@7. Wheat very quiet but firm; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·47; winter red Western at $1·48@1·52. Corn steady; sales of 33,000 bushels new mixed Western at 80c. Oats dull; sales of 18,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 59@62c. Beef steady. Pork firmer; old mess, $19·50@19·75. Lard firmer; steam, 11⅞@12⅛c.; kettle, 12½c. Whisky steady at 92c.

FOURTH EDITION

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

The McGarrahan Case.

The Fight Over Porter.

Chances of His Confirmation.

The Albany Express Robbery.

Proceedings of Congress

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Five Per Cents.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The House has just passed [the five] hundred million five per cent. bill. It only requires the signature of the President to become a law. Secretary Boutwell intends to put these bonds on the market as speedily as possible.

Circulation of National Banks.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day considered the proposition of striking out the limit of circulation of national banks in cities. A majority of the committee favor this idea and it will be reported at the next meeting.

Admiral Porter's Nomination.

The Senate in executive session are having a warm time over the nomination of Admiral Porter. He will be confirmed when a vote is reached.

The McGarrahan Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The House Judiciary Committee this morning postponed the further consideration of the McGarrahan case until Monday, and subpœnaed the following persons to give testimony at that time, viz.:—Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner-General of the Land Office; Jacob F. Stock and Thomas F. Stokes, clerks; Martin Buel, formerly acting Recorder, and Wm. H. Lowry, formerly clerk in the Land Office, and now of counsel for the New Idria Company.

Nominations Before the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands postponed action on the nomination of Drummond to be Commissioner of the Land Office until next Friday, and agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Hardenburg as Surveyor-General for California.

The New Five Per Cents.

The House has passed the Senate bill authorizing the increase of issues of five per cent. bonds to $500,000,000, with an amendment that the total amount of issue shall not be increased.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Alabama Claims.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Board of Underwriters at a meeting to-day unanimously agreed on the necessity of urging such course of action as will force Congress to realize that the American people wish their representatives to pass the Alabama claims bill pending in the House, making individual losses to citizens in time of war a national matter.

The Albany Express Robbery.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—There is good cause to believe that the express robbery was committed by John J. Fitkins. He has been employed by different railroad express companies for the past fifteen years, and is known to railroad men as "Yank Filkins." It is said Filkins suddenly disappeared from this city on the morning of Jan. 11.

Highway Robber Sentenced.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—John Farrel, a youth of nineteen, has been sentenced by Judge Bedford to fifteen years in the State Prison for highway robbery.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Injunction.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 13.—Judge Dillon, in the United States District Court, has granted an injunction restraining the city authorities from the further interruption of the Leavenworth, Atchison, and Northwestern Railroad, and permitting the road to repair its track, and resume operations.

FROM EUROPE.

Manteuffel's New Army—General Werder to be Supported—Bourbaki's Line of Retreat Threatened.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Versailles telegraphs on the 9th inst. as follows:—

"Manteuffel is here, and starts immediately to take command of the new Army of the East, composed of the 2d, 7th, and 14th Corps. This army will march, via Troyes, to the support of General Werder, and will occupy the Lyons district. General Manteuffel leaves General Von Goeben the 1st and 8th Corps, with the Landwehr division, enough to take care of Faidherbe."

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Cotton heavy and weak; middling uplands, 14⅝c.; low middlings, 14⅛@14¼c. Flour active and the market favors sellers. Wheat firm. Corn and Oats firm at yesterday's prices. Mess Pork very firm at $21@21·50. Bacon more active; rib sides, 11¼c.; clear rib 12¼c.; shoulders, 10c. Hams, 16@18c. Lard quiet at 12½c. Whisky dull at 91c.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Scott presented a communication from a committee representing the Pennsylvania Legislature, Common Council and Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, giving the reasons why the celebration of the centennial anniversary of independence should be held in Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. A. G. Thurman submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether an account of the receipts and expenditures of Government for any fiscal year since that ending June 30, 1866, has been published as required by the Constitution and laws, and if not, why not?

An accompanying preamble recited the requirements of the Constitution and laws on the subject.

Mr. Sherman objected to the present consideration of the resolution, when it was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Williams the Senate took up the House resolution for a joint ocean cable committee.

Mr. Bayard said the passage of the resolution through the House had been effected, he would not say in an underhand way, but certainly without that honorable degree of deliberation which was asserted to be dignity of public business.

Mr. Williams denied any intention to anticipate any expression by the House looking to a nullification of its action in passing the resolution. He was satisfied the House would not reconsider its action. But after what had been said he would not press the matter.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

Bills were reported from the Committee of Claims and passed for the relief of Charles Pomeroy, late Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort Dodge, Iowa; of Joseph S. Finch & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa.; of Henry A. Messenger, of Shelby co., Mo.; of the Kentucky University; of Rev. Benjamin F. Perkey, of Ind.; of Henry Ullman, 3d Indiana Cavalry; of John C. McChristian and J. D. S. Keen, of Ind.; of Henry Clay Wild, late Receiver of Public Moneys at Eau Claire, Wis.; of H. A. Durgen and others; of Joseph Anderson, of Davidson co., Tenn.; of Mary A. Ripley, an army nurse; of Wm. H. Henry, of Hawkins co., Tenn.; of Peter J. Burcell, of Kane co., Ill.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the increase of the 5 per cent. funding bonds to $500,000,000, interest payable quarterly, with amendments leaving the payment of the interest quarterly to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and providing that the total amount of funding bonds shall not be increased. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, inquiring whether Mr. Manning, of North Carolina, was entitled to his pay as Representative from the date of his election, or from the date of the death of his predecessor. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to establish the salaries of officers in the Treasury Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill was prepared by the Secretary, and the salaries are proposed to be fixed as follows, from the first of July next:—Assistant secretaries, $5000; chief clerk, $3500; nine clerks, to be denominated chiefs of divisions in the Secretary's office, $2800; ten chief clerks of division in the Secretary's office, $2000; one phonographer in the Secretary's office, $2500; assistant treasurer at Washington, $4000; cashier of treasury office, $3500; assistant cashier of treasury office, $3000; chief clerk of treasury office, $2500; five chiefs of division in Treasurer's office, $2500; register of the treasury, $4000; asst. register, $3000; deputy comptroller of the currency, $3000; chief of statistical bureau, $3000; second comptroller, $4000; commissioner of customs, $4000; supervising architect, $5000; assistant supervising architect, $3500; six auditors, each $4000; solicitor of treasury, $5000; assistant solicitor, $3000; all the chief clerks, each $2500.

The House then, at 1·40 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Parker's Defense.

Commissioner Ely S. Parker has addressed to the Secretary of the Interior a long defense of his administration, from which we take this summing up of the question:—

In conclusion I desire to express a conviction which has forced itself upon my mind, that these gratuitous charges upon the Indian Office are but a determination to carry out certain theories put forth by Mr. Welsh in 1869. It will be recollected that in April, 1869, President Grant appointed Mr. Welsh as one of the Indian Commissioners authorized to be appointed under the act of Congress of April 10, 1869. He then claimed that the expenditure of all Indian appropriations was also intended to be placed in the hands of said Commission. To this proposition Hon. J. D. Cox, then Secretary of the Interior, and myself, dissented, and in this we were sustained by the President. He then resigned from the commission, and has since labored as a voluntary agent, it seems, keeping a watchful eye upon the transactions of the Indian Office, with a view to detecting irregularities and exposing them, and thereby taking from it the management of the Indian funds. The determination of the President to call in the religious element of the country to aid in the management of Indian affairs, and the Episcopal Society, of which Mr. Welsh is a prominent member, having had assigned to them most of the Dakotah district as their special field of labor, has opened the most plausible pretext to renew the attempt of 1869, at least so far as that society has acquired jurisdiction in Dakotah, notwithstanding the Indian Office has maintained the peace and kept the Indians comparatively quiet there and elsewhere. I will not assert that he and his associates, or any other religious organizations, are not as competent to manage and disburse Indian funds as the Indian Bureau; but there being at present no law authorizing such a course, the bureau is bound to repel all such attempts. Since the accession of President Grant to the office of Chief Executive of the nation the Indian Bureau has been conducted solely and wholly with a view to the maintenance of peace and the avoidance of expensive and horrible Indian wars, the amelioration of their condition and their advancement in civilization. I also think it proper to remark that during the past and preceding year the communications from Mr. Welsh relative to Indian affairs have not always been couched in those terms which might be expected from one not authorized to dictate or control; but as there was a probability that his motive was a desire to promote the welfare of the Indians, his wishes have, as far as the same were practicable and not incompatible with existing laws, been complied with. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELY S. PARKER.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET OF YESTERDAY.

From the Herald.

"On 'Change to-day wheat was firm, but buyers were not disposed to concede an advance, and the market was less active. The cotton market was quiet and quotations barely steady.

"There was a better demand for money to-day, and the rate on call was six to seven per cent., with the transactions on stocks about evenly divided between the two figures. On Government securities the best rate was six per cent. Commercial paper was quoted 7@8¼ per cent. discount for prime double names. Foreign exchange was firm but unchanged in rates.

"The gold market was unsettled and irregular within the limits of 110⅝ and 111. Narrow as was the margin it permitted a weak and heavy market to prevail in the forenoon in anticipation of the Government gold sale, and a strong tone to succeed the sharp competition for the gold offered at the Sub-Treasury. The opening price was 111, from which there was a decline to 110⅝, at which point it had the look of going much lower, but the rally of the afternoon took the price back to 111, at which it closed strong.

"The offer of the Government to sell gold elicited bids for a total of $3,091,500, at prices ranging from 110 to 110·875. The million was awarded at 110·751@110·875.

"The Government market was dull and prices steady, except for the '62s, which were off."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$700 Sch N 6s'82.... 73¾	30 sh Read R...ls. s5wn.trf.... 49¾
$1000 City 6s, Old...100¾	500 do..ls.b60. 49¾
$500 City 6s, N.2d.100⅞	100 do......2d.49·57
$3000 N Penna 7s.. 94½	500 do.......c. 49½
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s 91¾	
12 sh Reading R... 49½	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s 91¾	1 sh Lit Sch RR.. 43¾
$5000 do......b5. 91¾	100 sh Read R..s30. 49½
$10000 do.......... 91¾	50 do......b5.49·69
$600 City 6s, prior to '62....101¾	50 sh Cam & A.b30.121¾
$1000 do..Old.ls.100	200 do......s5.121
$200 Pa 6s 1 se....102½	10 sh Penna RR... 62
$100 O C & A 7s.... 61½	5 do.......c. 62½
$1000 do.......... 61½	200 do.......ls. 62½
$900 Sc N 6s '82.ls. 74	100 do..s10wn. 62½
$1000 W Jer 6s.... 89	42 sh O C & A R.ls. 46¾
	100 do.......... 46

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PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have just received

25 cases bleached Muslins, bought for cash, at the very lowest prices.
New York Mills, Wamsutta.
Williamsville, Utica, Tuscarora, Davol, Nashua, Fruit-of-Loom, Androscoggin, Forestdale, Housekeeper.
One case bleached Muslin, 12½c., best in the city.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
10 bales Unbleached Muslins.
6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Table Linens.
Russia Crash Towelling, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½, 18, 20, 23, 25, 31, 37½ cents.
Damask Towels, 25, 31, 37½, 50c.
Nursery Bird-eye.
Linen Napkins and Doylies.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
A large assortment of Blankets.
Black Alpacas, Black Silks, very cheap.
A large assortment of Flannels, cheap.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Boys' Colored Border Linen Hdkfs., 8 and 10c.
A new lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

PRICE & WOOD,
9 28 4m] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

GLOVES.

After having done the largest KID GLOVE TRADE during the last year ever done by one house in Philadelphia, the
MESSRS. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
OF THE
Great Kid Glove Emporium,
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